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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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CHENGTU NOT STIRRED BY YUAN'S CONSENT TO ASCEND THE THRONE

Proclamation Posted December 16; Men with Gongs Ring Out the News

GOVERNOR STILL CAUTIOUS

When He Goes Out His Route Is Lined with Troops; Tibet Situation

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, December 17.—Last evening it was officially announced by proclamation that Yuan Shih-k'ai had consented to become Emperor. The news came several days ago but it was purposely withheld officially and allowed to leak out simply to test how the public would receive it. When it was plain that no untoward fuss would be made the intended change was posted up throughout the city. Today men with gongs circumambulated the streets calling upon the people to hang out flags for three days in honor of the monarchy.

That the populace required to be called upon to hang out flags exactly represents the Chengtu attitude to the passing away of the Republic.

Locally things are improving somewhat in Szechuen. The northern troops are doing good work in putting down brigandage in Eastern and Southern Szechuen. They have still much to do but they are making decided progress.

The Government are contemplating building one or two small armed launches to patrol the Yangtsze between Suifu and Chungking. This is a step long overdue. We hear also that the establishment of a line of small commercial steamers—that is, vessels of a size and draught suitable for navigating between Chungking and Klating—is being talked about by the officials. Here is a fine opening for shipbuilders. They want them built abroad as the workmanship there is better.

There is some talk at present about the discovery of an antimony ore found near the Lalo border. It is said to contain sixty per cent of the metal and stretches over a field of ten to thirty miles.

The Governor's mother arrived in the city the day before yesterday. Several Companies of soldiers and militia escorted her through the city gates. A number of Lancers immediately preceded the chair. But the Governor let the officials go out by themselves to meet her. He rarely goes out. When he does the route is lined with troops and the crossings guarded. There is no doubt he is afraid at this juncture and means to run no risks.

He continues to be on affable terms with the foreigners, though unlike the last Governor he declines to join the Y. M. C. A. or honor it with his countenance. Perhaps in this he reflects the attitude of his superiors in Peking to the Christian religion. It is said in some quarters here that once the monarchy is fully established the official influence will be given to strengthening "the three religions." I guess this is more *Yao-yen* than anything else. Anyway Christianity needs no bolstering. The only patronage it needs to be strong is the sincerity and loyalty of its professors. State aid invariably saps its power. It grows best like the flowers, not in King's Courts but in the open fields, as light and its might come only from Heaven.

In Tibet a couple of regiments of Szechuen troops are being withdrawn and northern men sent to replace them. Three thousand have gone to the extreme Western border of the Marches. What they have been told to do exactly I have not as yet learnt but it is easily seen that they are there to keep all China has got.

ITALIANS HOLD ON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 3.—An official communique reports: On the 2nd, the enemy delivered an attack against our positions on Carso Plateau, but were repulsed, with heavy losses.

Student of Princeton Caught as German Spy In London, Back Home

KENNETH TRIEST

New York, Nov. 30.—Kenneth G. Triest, the nineteen-year-old former Princeton freshman, who was imprisoned in London as a German spy, is now safe at home. Moreover he narrowly escaped a severe lecture by Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, who aided in securing Triest's release. He arrived on the American liner New York, with his father, who had gone to England to bring him back.

Triest ran away from Princeton last January to enlist in the British Royal Navy's wireless corps. He was arrested after writing to an uncle in Berlin that he had valuable secrets for the German War Office. His release followed an appeal to the British Ambassador by Colonel Roosevelt. The young man is believed to be of unsound mind.

Suspected of Spying A Neutral Consul Is Arrested at Salonica

Allies Say Incriminating Papers Found in Austrian And German Consulates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, January 3.—It is understood that the Servian Government will be established at Salonica on a similar basis to that of Belgium at Havre.

A neutral Consul who bears a German name has been arrested by the allies. It is reported that papers seized at the Austrian and German Consulates implicate him as a spy. The Greek Government has protested against the arrest.

The allies have also ordered the arrest of the German and Austrian women employed in the cafes in Shlonica and a number of German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian men of social standing.

The New Year festivities were noteworthy for the cordiality, goodwill and mutual greetings exchanged between the French, British and Greek troops. There was plenty of seasonable fare, such as plum-puddings, &c.

Athens, January 2.—The Greek Government heartily welcomed King Peter of Servia.

WARRIORS' GREETINGS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 3.—General Sir Douglas Haig, Commanding-in-Chief the British armies in France, and Generalissimo Joffre exchanged most cordial New Year's greetings, with an expression of their hope and confidence in the complete defeat of the enemy.

SIR J. SIMON RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—The Daily Chronicle states that Sir John Simon has resigned.

Yunnan Revolt Leaders Are Called National Traitors

Yuan Shih-k'ai Holds Two Receptions for All Foreign Ministers; New Year Congratulations

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 4.—Yuan Shih-k'ai yesterday received in two separate audiences all foreign Ministers to Peking, who congratulated him on the occasion of New Year's Day.

A Mandate published today approves the plans submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce with regard to the establishment of special offices of forestry in the different provinces.

Denunciation of Rebels

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Peking, December 31.—A long Mandate was issued last night announcing the receipt of an official despatch from the Tsunchengyuan in its capacity as Acting Council of Legislature severely denouncing Tang Chi-yao, Chiangchun, Jen Ko-cheng, Civil Governor of Yunnan and General Tsai Ao for their three unpardonable crimes, viz:

1.—Raising disturbances in Yunnan under the pretext that the recent "advice" of the Quintuple Powers in favor of a temporary postponement of the monarchical restoration interfered with the internal affairs of China and that the Peking Government had given special privileges to them in exchange for their recognition of the new Empire.

2.—The present disloyal actions of Tang Chi-yao, Jen Ko-cheng and Tsai Ao are the same as those practised by the notorious Sun Wen and Huang Hsing a couple of years back despite the dangerous position of the general situation of China.

3.—Tang Chi-yao, Jen Ko-cheng and Tsai Ao have committed high treason towards the new Emperor who was unanimously elected by the whole body of the Chinese people including Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans and Mohammedans so that they are national traitors who are to be slain by any and every patriotic Chinese subject without question.

President-Emperor's Action

The President-Emperor appointed Lieut.-Generals Cheng Tze-tseng and Liu Chu-zu, Commanders of the first and second divisions of the Yunnan Army as Acting Chiangchun and Civil Governor of Yunnan Province. The recommendation of the Tsanchengyuan about the despatch of a Punitive Expedition to Yunnan was not accepted by the new Emperor who simply ordered the local authorities of Yunnan to send Tang Chi-yao, Jen Ko-cheng and Tsao Ao to Peking to wait for strict investigations of the Central Government into the whole matter after depriving them of their official ranks and titles.

An interesting feature is that both the newly-appointed Acting Chiangchun and Governor Chang Tze-tseng and Liu Chu-wu are said to be th principal supporters of Tsai Ao in the movement against Peking and that as all the telegraph offices in Yunnan have been seized by the revolutionary forces, it is feared that these Mandates can never reach their destination.

It is the intention of the new Emperor to settle the matter peacefully by making compromises with Tsai Ao, Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng; but up to the present there is not great prospect of any success.

Troops for the South

In addition to the Tenth division and the eighth division of Northern troops who have already been despatched to the South, i.e. to the Yangtsze Valley, for strengthening the defences in Hunan and Hupeh, the fifth division of Shantung troops under the command of Lieut.-General Chang Shu-yuan will leave for Kiangsu shortly.

In case the Yunnan incident cannot be settled peacefully the Government will organize two armies, each of which will be composed of two divisions to be partially selected from among the Northern forces stationed in the Yangtsze Provinces and partially mobilised from the local forces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Hunan for the suppression of the agitators without mercy as an example to other disloyal generals.

"I am officially informed that the reports in the Japanese "Shuntienshihpao" about the insecurity of certain other provinces are entirely unfounded and they were fabricated by this Japanese semi-official organ for obvious reasons.

Whereabouts of Constitutionalists

Both Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chi-chiao are now reported to be in Shanghai and the Central Government has received advices about their peaceful intentions. Though Kang and Liang are closely connected with Tsai Ao and Tang Chi-yao, they do not favor the raising of internal disturbances on the simple ground that they will not achieve anything against the new Emperor; but will merely afford pretexts for a certain foreign Power to renew her political activities in this country.

Another important Constitutionalist in the person of Mr. Hsu Fu-su, bosom friend of Liang Chi-chiao, has resigned his position of Counsellor in the State Department on account of "illness" and returned to Shanghai a few days back. Those important members of the Chinputang or Progressive Party such as Sun Hung-yi, Ku Chung-chiu and others who recently opposed the monarchy are still at Shanghai while those moderate members of the defunct Kuomintang or Nationalists such as C. C. Wang, late Vice-Chairman of the Senate, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, late Minister of Justice and some others who did not take part in the so-called second revolution in 1913 are also at Shanghai.

HARASSED BY MORTARS, THEN CUT UP BY 75s

Beaten From Argonnes Trenches Germans Mown Down By French Field-Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 3.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated:—The Germans at Tahure were again repulsed. The French trench-guns in the Argonnes were effective in firing against the enemy's works. The Germans who fled were caught by a storm of fire by our 75s.

The communique in the evening stated: There was continued artillery activity in Belgium and likewise south of the Somme. The French repulsed a fresh grenade attack on their trenches in the Champagne, near Tahure.

There was a violent artillery duel on the Vosges sector, at Hirzstein.

London, January 3.—An official communique from British headquarters states: On the southern part of the front, a small party of our men made a successful bombing attack, yesterday night. Today, our artillery effectively bombarded several positions in the enemy line.

The hostile artillery was active north-east of Loos and east of Ypres.

GIVE SAILORS INSIGHT INTO TRENCH FIGHTING

'Wouldn't Change With Tommy For Port Admiral's Pay,' Declares Petty Officer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states: A delightful surprise was given to the men in the trenches by the arrival of a naval party of fifty men, belonging to various ratings of the North Sea Fleet, who inaugurated such visits so that the Fleet may know how the army is fighting. The idea is an excellent one, as Jack, in a howling night of darkness off the Dogger Bank, might fancy Tommy's job a soft one.

A petty officer who twice fought in the Bight of Heligoland, a hunter of submarines, whose ship has been mined, said, after a night in the trenches: "I wouldn't change with Tommy for the pay of a Port Admiral. I can tell my mates what is almost past believing."

The blue-jackets, disguised in ill-fitting khaki, were an amusing sight.

A bomb-attack organised against the Germans overjoyed the Jack Tars who hurled their own share of the grenades. Then, unattached soldiers, with the greatest zest, gave lectures in order that the blue-jackets might have an idea of the military situation.

New Chinese Minister and Wife in U.S.

MR & MRS D.V.K. WELLINGTON KOO.

Washington, Nov. 31.—Dr. D. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, the new Chinese minister to this country has arrived here and has taken up the many duties of his office. Dr. Koo accompanied by his wife arrived in this country on Sunday aboard the A merican liner New York. He was appointed to this country on Oct. 25.

Dr. Koo was graduated from Columbia in 1909 and took his degree there in 1912. He is said to be the youngest Minister of a foreign nation ever sent to Washington. Asked his age he replied, "I am very young." A friend said Dr. Koo is thirty years old.

When Dr. Koo went abroad he was Chinese Minister to Mexico, having been appointed to that post in August.

"America seems like a second home to me," he said. "Whatever I may be able to do to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries will give me the highest gratification."

He said the report that Great Britain, France and Russia were working to bring China into the Entente alliance in order to prevent possible friction between Japan and China and to preserve the peace of the Far East, was news to him.

Mrs. Koo was also educated in this country.

Armored Motor's Dash Repulsed by Russians

Used By Germans In Attempt To Pierce Brussk Trenches; Hot Work At Ikskul

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 1.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated December 31, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—An attempt of an enemy armored motor car to approach our trenches, along the Brussk road, was easily repulsed by our fire. Along the whole front of the Riga region, firing is occurring, being especially violent at the Ikskul bridge-work. The fire of our artillery was successful in many places.

On the remainder of the front, as far as the River Pripiat, the usual artillery and rifle-fire is taking place. On the front southward of the River Pripiat, the fighting is continuing.

The Caucasian front.—In the coast region of the Black Sea and southwestward of the mountain of Akh-Dag, in the region of Lake Tortum Gol, our fire forced the Turks to abandon the fortifying of their positions.

Not Exempting Ireland From National Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 3.—It is reported that Ireland will not be exempted from the National Service Bill.

The Weather

Overcast weather and sharp cold. Snow in places. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.6 and the minimum 40.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 43.6 and 34.6.

Jaunde in Cameroons Occupied by British

Government Troops In Flight; Victorious Force In Touch With Rearguard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—It is officially announced that Colonel Georges occupied Jaunde, in the German Cameroons, on the 1st. The enemy retreated south and south-east. The Government troops have fled. Our troops are in contact with the enemy's rear-guard.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Jan. 8

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 15
Per R.M. s.s. Em. of Japan Jan. 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Athos.....Jan. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Jan. 10

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 12 is due at Hongkong on January 10, and here on January 14. Left Port Said on December 18, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The French mail of November 28 is due here on January 6. Left Hongkong on January 3 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The English mail of November 27 is due at Hongkong on January 7 and here on January 11. Expected to leave Hongkong on January 8, per P. and O. s.s. Nellore.

The American mail left Kobe on January 3, and is due here on Jan. 6, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip.)

AUSTRIA PROMISES REPARATION IF HER BOAT SUNK PERSIA

Geelong, Glengyle, Kenkoku Maru Destroyed; Believed By Same Submarine

PERSIA CARRIED 4.7

Washington Learns, But Says Even This Does Not Affect Real Issue

WILSON RETURNS

Interrupts Wedding Trip Owing to Serious Situation Developing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 4.—The P. and O. s.s. Geelong, 7,951 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 3.—Anxiety regarding the Persia increased when it was known that she had been sunk without warning but the officials of the State Department were gratified by Baron Zwiedinek, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, indicating that Vienna will be quick to satisfactorily adjust matters if it is ascertained that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia."

The American Consul at Alexandria reports that the Persia mounted a 4.7 inch gun. The State Department officials say that, even if this is true, it will not affect the real issue.

New York, Jan. 3.—President Wilson has interrupted his wedding-trip and is returning to Washington, owing to the sinking of the Persia.

London, January 3.—The Glen Line s.s. Glengyle (9,895 tons) and the Japanese s.s. Kenkoku Maru (3,217 tons; Minamimanshu K. K. K., Dairen) have been sunk, probably by the same submarine that sank the P. and O. s.s. Persia. It is reported that there are about 100 survivors from the Glengyle, which was on a voyage from Vladivostock to London.

Ten Lost From Glengyle

The Glengyle was sunk in the Mediterranean, on the 2nd. She carried about 120 passengers and crew. Three Europeans and seven Chinese are missing.

The P. and O. S. N. Company announces that Colonel Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and ten other survivors from the Persia have been landed at Malta.

There is much confusion over the Persia's lists, owing to mis-spellings and differences in initials, especially with Indian names, of which there was no record in London. Exact particulars are awaited.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times states that Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is among those lost.

He continues, the torpedo struck the liner amidships and blew up her engines. The funnels fell on the deck. Most of the survivors were rescued from the water.

Colonel the Hon. Clive Bigham was standing on deck, beside Miss Hughes, when they were suddenly swept into the sea. It is stated by the survivors that, before they were picked up, they sighted several ships which were afraid to approach, believing the boats to be the decoys of a submarine.

It is announced that Mr. Coleman, the proprietor of the Times of India, a well-known Bombay newspaper, is among the drowned.

London Press Comment

All the papers express horror and indignation at the latest submarine enormity. The Times remarks: "Even Austrian impudence and cynicism cannot plead that five minutes was time enough to get hundreds of people into the boats. A repetition of such attacks in these particular waters ought not to be possible. We cleared submarines out of our home waters when we took the task seriously in hand. We should be able to baffle them along our chief route to the East as well."

The Daily Chronicle: "The case of the Persia is on all fours with that of the Lusitania. We in this coun-

try scarcely need fresh reminders of the barbarity against which we are fighting in order to stiffen our determination to fight it down and out. That the murdered women and children of the Persia will be in our minds when the day of reckoning comes there can be no doubt whatever."

The Morning Post: "Such disasters are a consequence of a war waged by an enemy who has consistently and cynically violated all the laws of nations and the customs of humanity."

The Daily Graphic: "The Germans have added a fresh infamy to the many they have already committed."

'Merely Deepens Loathing'

The Daily Telegraph: "Louder than ever is proclaimed to all the world that the victory of Germany will be a victory of sheer brute force and bloody-minded vindictiveness, without sense or conscience for anything but the work of imposing its yoke on the rest of mankind. The Persia massacre has effected that much, if no more. It might have strengthened, if that were possible, the resolution of the allies to rid Europe of this organised devilry. As things stand, it has merely deepened the loathing with which the German name is regarded throughout the civilised world."

The Daily Mail: "As it is fruitless to denounce von Tirpitz and his pirates, the object of the nation must be to hit them hard and to hurt both them and the people that preens itself at their infamies. The cowardly sinking of the Persia will steel the hearts of Britons and prompt them not to mere denunciation but to action."

The Daily News: "In this instance, the grief and suffering to which the murders in the Atlantic inured us are shared by our fellow-citizens in India and the link of sorrow will not be less real or enduring than the link of victory."

The Daily Express: "Germany has elected to turn Europe into a shambles. She must pay the full and bitter penalty."

Cairo, January 3.—The waves soon swept the decks of the Persia and hurled the passengers and crew into the water. Colonel the Hon. Clive Bigham sank, but, when coming up, he bumped his head against a boat and thus was saved. There is little hope for the two missing boats.

Local People on Glengyle

The Glengyle, torpedoed in the Mediterannean, carried three Shanghai passengers. They were Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Watson, and Mr. A. H. Mancell of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Mancell is safe, according to a wire received by the father, Mr. A. H. Mancell of 16 Nanking Road.

No word has been received regarding the others. The cargo taken from this port by the steamer is said to have been the largest that ever left Shanghai.

It was the second trip of the Glengyle to the Far East. She was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Captain Webster, commodore of the fleet, was in command of her. The steamer's tonnage was 10,500 gross, and 5,996 net register. She had a speed of 13 knots.

Full List of Passengers And Survivors of Persia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The following are the survivors of the s.s. Persia:—Messrs. Dickie, A. Foy, C. Grant, L. Hallett, Heans, Knight, L. Moss, C. Legg, E. Soper, Smith, Will Smith, T. Scott, Wellington, Mrs. Russ, Mrs. Shanks, Miss Fladgate, Miss Markwick, Major O'Reilly, Capt. Knibbs, Capt. Nelson, Lieut. Spinney, Major Hutchison, Messrs. W. Eathorne, G. Gifford, Gustadgee, G. Hyman, Johnson, S. P. Lawrence, G. Newman, Russ, H. Salmon, W. E. Smith, Walter Smith, Sharp, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Cock, Miss Lees, Miss Pengaskell, Capt. Berryman, Capt. Lyell, Lieut. Fisher, 2nd Lieut. Gardner, Lieut. C. W. F. Scott, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Messrs. Goenaldas, R. Ratranchans, Indra Sigh, M. Essardas, Lieut. J. Miller, Messrs. Vishnudas, Barnanand, Monda, J. Knudchand, Mrs. Bardrone, Messrs. Bachmann, Cooper, L. W. Gascoigne, Gepaldas, Charles Grant, Mr. and Miss Gagour, Mr. and Mrs. Hawick, Miss Markwick, Mr. and Mrs. Russ, Mrs. H. A. Smyth, Messrs. B. Sutler, Walter Smith, Vishondas, Ratanchand, Parssam, Mrs. Browne, Bombardier Curtis, Miss Dorogoz (? De Rogez), Mr. George Gifford, Mr. A. Graves, Miss Guyot, Mr. A. Harkness, Mr. J. Jacono, Lieut. Cecil Pegg, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Mr. Herbert Salmon, Sharp (?) Miss Isobel Sharp, Mr. R. Garner, Mr. Indra Singh.

Crew: 2nd Officer H. G. S. Wood, Mr. J. F. Ireland, Engineer, Mr. Hazelwood, Engineer, Mr. Aves, Engineer (? H. E. Eves), Mr. Mattheios, Engineer, Mr. Hallon, Engineer.

Passengers Booked

List of passengers booked by the Persia: Sisters Adens, Molhout, Raulin and Scholer, Rev. A. Terant, Messrs. Bachmann, M. N. Banaji, Beer, Beharilal, Behran, L. J. Brown, Burgess, Burns, Carlaw, Carnana, Clark, A. M. Coleman, F. M. Coleman, G. M. Cooper, de Renezy, Dickie, Dikshit, Dyke, Edgecombe, Gascoigne, Gorharkar, C. H. Grant, Graves, Gribble, Harkness, Hasluck, Heans, Hilmy, Hoggan, Hopkins, A. H. Johnson, Jonaja, H. King, E. Knight, C. Lal, Maffesanti, McHardy, McLeod, McNeeley, Orr, Papasian, Peterson, Pickard, Pudumjee, Purchase, Quinnell, Ram, Rose, Rigg, Roxburgh, Russ, Russell, Russi Sahai, Salisbury, Scrini, Schilston, B. M. Singh, B. P. Singh, M. Smith, William Smith, W. E. Smith, Thurston, Turner, Waller, Warmer, P. Williams, Woodward, Zammit, Mrs. Benson and two daughters, Mrs. Boileau, Mrs. Brierley, child and infant, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Burcombe, child and infant, Mrs. Burgess and E. L. Burgess, Mesdames Burns, Castellan, Cordrington, Beacon, Duncan, Edgecombe, Fletcher, Gaskell, Gaudillon, Gilbert, Graham, Grant, Gribble, Hoyle and infant, Hutchinson, child, infant and nurse, Innes and two infants, Jarvis, Keddy and 2 children, King, Leather, Letley, Limonds, McGinn and infant, Minnitt and infant, Negus and four children, O'Reilly, Page, Paull, Quinnell and infant, D. M. Robinson, Ross and infant, Russ, Scrini, Shanks, Shilston, Smith, M. E. Smith, Smyth, Spreckley and infant, Stoehr, Thomas and child, Tidgett and child, Tresham and infant, Walland, Woodward and two infants.

Miss Dr. Cook, Misses Dr. Impey, Barratt, Bilby, Birch, Bowden-Smith, Bull, Busk, Davidson, de Rogez, Devonshire, Fladgate, Gibson, Hall, Halloran, Balpin (? Halpin), Lees, Macdonald, Maclean, Marwick, Mason, Mitchell, Nicholle, Ormrod, Quinnell, E. Smith, Wesley and White.

Masters Benn, Cooper, Cresswell, Ellicott, C. Lyons, J. Lyons, Montgomery, Quinnell, Settle, Worboys,

Many Military Officers

Colonel Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Colonel Nethersole, Colonel E. R. Swiney, Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Hovell, Major W. O. Dawson, Major W. Hesketh, Major G. Hutchison, Major C. M. O'Reilly, Captain H. L. Ainsworth, Captain M. G. Bean, Captain E. R. Berryman, Captain E. A. Fell, Captain J. P. Gilbert, Captain J. T. Lodwick, Captain A. G. Lyell, Captain E. W. Marsh, Captain J. J. Nelson, Captain J. E. Torkington, Captain A. H. Wilson, Lieut. W. G. Cooper, Lieut. G. T. Fisher, Lieut. O. Gough, Lieut. H. R. Lawrence, Lieut. A. F. Pegg, Lieut. J. A. Robertson, Lieut. A. T. Roch, Lieut. H. Smith, Second Lt. J. M. Gardner, 2nd Lieut. J. M. Hallett, 2nd Lieut. W. A. Robertson, 2nd Lieut. C. W. Scott, 2nd Lieut. N. A. Tibbs, Commander W. H. Dickson, Sub-Lieut. Merton, Staff-Sergeant Keddy and Sergeant Hancock.

News Brevities

We are in receipt of the January number of the Educational Review. This quarterly journal contains a series of interesting articles by well-known writers, and moreover gives a fair idea of how education is progressing in the outports.

* * *

Lance-Corporal F. A. Musgrove, formerly of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, writes that he is on his way to the Balkan front. Mr. Musgrove was one of the early Shanghai volunteers. Recently he has been stationed in France.

* * *

The Olympic Theater has seven excellent pictures on its new bill. "Pauline Cushman" is an interesting drama in three parts. There is a nature-study film which prys into the family life of the cricket. The other films are comedies. The list comprises "The Uncle's Will," "Archie and the Bell Boy," "Too Many Burglars," "The Bachelor and the Boy," and "Their Idols."

RAILWAY TEAM WINS IN Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Membership Nears 3,000; Boys Division Third Largest In The World

Great enthusiasm was displayed by the workers in the membership campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association as they gathered on Monday evening for the close of the 8th annual membership campaign. Ten teams of twenty men each had been working for three weeks and the solicitation was so thorough that the classes reached by the association all knew that something was going on. The workers were especially earnest the last few days when motor cars, carriages, trams and ricshas were requisitioned for them.

The leading men of the city including the Taoyin, Chow Tsing-zung; the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Yang Tcheng; the chief of the Arsenal, General Yang, and others like Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Hon. Tang Shao-yi and Chung Mun-yew were added to the list of sustaining members. A sustaining member contributed $50 and this gave 40 points to the campaign worker.

The last evening proved most exciting. The workers of the various teams met in groups and added up their points and saw to it that every dollar was on the counter by the time the bell was rung at 8 o'clock announcing the close of the campaign. Although the weekly prizes offered had lured most of the points out of the pockets of the workers, yet on the last day over $4,000 was brought in.

Railway Team Wins

Most successful of all was the Railway team. They realized a total of 2182 points. This team was led by Mr. K. S. Li, of St. John's University, a Cornell graduate who brought into the campaign all the experience gained in American college efforts of a similar nature. The Railway closed the first week as the last in the list but rallied the second week and captured the weekly prize. Their success was due to splendid team work, fifteen of the twenty on the team having put forth every effort to win.

The second team in the race was the Motor Car, headed by Mr. Sha Po-tsai, of Maitland and Co. This team was made up largely of Cantonese and they captured most of their points from the Cantonese of the community. Below is a record of the teams, the captains and the points secured:—

1.	Railways—Capt. K. S. Li.	2,182
2.	Motor Cars—Capt. Sha Po-tsai	1,622
3.	Trams—Capt. C. C. Nieh.	1,505
4.	Steamships—Capt. K. F. Chang	1,351
5.	Monorails—Capt. K. M. Wong	1,125
6.	Balloons—Capt. C. L. Chen	936
7.	Bicycles—Capt. Z. S. Zee.	908
8.	Airships—Capt. K. C. Lin.	790
9.	Motorcycles—Capt. S. S. Chow	764
10.	Submarines—Capt. H. C. Chow	761

Mr. Wong Kya-mai, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway won the largest number of points, having 891 to his credit. Mr. Wong lost the first prize last year by ten points but began early this year and by hard work came out first. Second in the list is K. S. Li, who secured 611 points.

The record is not complete as to how many members were secured but it is expected that the Association will push well up to 3,000 which was the goal desired.

Boys' Division

The competition was equally close in the Boys' division where there were 20 teams at work. The Juniors were named Tigers, Lions, Leopards and Elephants. The Intermediates were Spider-webs, Storks, Hawks, Bees, Ants, Horses, Hummingbirds, Phoenix, Hounds and Peacocks. The Working boys were divided into Scholars, Cannons, Premiers, Generals, Horses and Carriages. Of all these the winners were the Spider-webs with Capt. Li Yung-jung. They succeeded in attracting 1,345 points into their net.

The Boys' Division of the Shanghai Association is now the third largest in the world with 1,015 members. The only larger Boys' Divisions are at Seattle (1,265) and Los Angeles (1,175). This is a good record for an Association where the building has been opened less than three months.

The total amount received during the campaign exceeded $13,000. This will be sufficient to carry the work through the year to come and to make possible some expansion.

Farms in Arizona For Nearly Nothing

640 Acres For Nominal Water Rent For Three Years; Mrs. Fearn At Woman's Club

The great American desert and what is being done to reclaim it were described yesterday afternoon, by Mrs. J. B. Fearn, before a meeting of the American Woman's Club at the Palace Hotel. Indians were the subject of the day and Mrs. Fearn touched on the Hopi redskins that still live on the great desert. They have been given reservations by the white man and houses built there for them.

"The Indians didn't like the houses," said Mrs. Fearn, "They had always lived in teepees and they wouldn't give them up for buildings of wood. They were duly grateful to the government for what it had done, however. The result was that they pitched their teepees near the houses and showed their appreciation for the buildings by stabling their live stock in them."

Mrs. Fearn said that the Great Desert comprised the territory bounded by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, the Pacific Coast, and the Sierra Madre range in Mexico. She described some of the great reclamation projects by which the American government is changing this vast desert empire into good farm land.

"The Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River, above Phoenix," said she, "will reclaim 200,000 acres. The La Guna dam on the Colorado river will reclaim 140,000 more. The conditions by which farmers can secure this land are as follows: A registration fee of 25 cents is required. A section of land comprising 640 acres can be had if the settler will agree to pay $3 an acre a year for the water rights, and continue to pay this for three years. At the end of the time he owns the land."

A large crowd heard Mrs. Fearn's talk. The other feature of the program was four Indian songs by Miss Dorothy Cowan. At the beginning of the meeting tea was served by Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Everette and their assistants.

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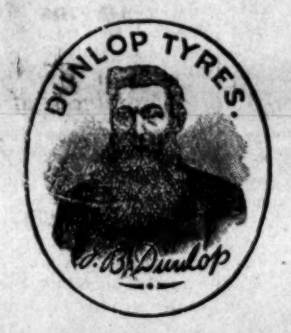

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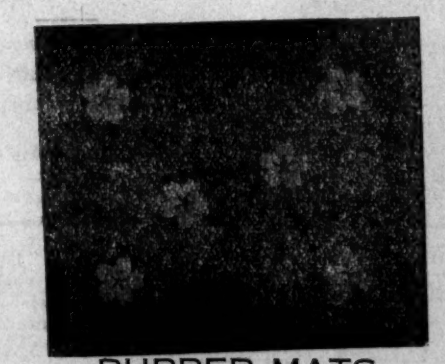

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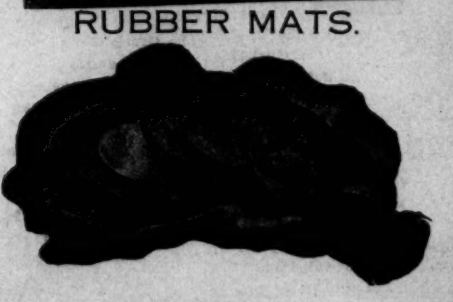

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The Director-General has just paid a special visit to the United States, and has arranged for all the latest attractions, which have proved so popular in America.

The people of the Islands have spared no expense in arranging for the entertainment of their guests, and extend a most cordial welcome to the people of Shanghai.

You will receive a royal welcome in Manila and any part of the Islands

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS—

Art. Smith, the World's Greatest
Aviator, direct from the California Fair—Motor
Polo, Parades, Athletic Sports, Aquatic Sports, Open-Air
Dancing, Fireworks, Balls, Battle of Flowers,
Motoring, and other attractions too numerous to mention.

From Manila visits may be paid to many of the adjacent places of interest. There are hundreds of miles of auto roads, which surpass anything of that nature in the world, winding through the most magnificent scenery.

This is the most delightful time of year in which to visit Manila—the nights are cool and the days are not too warm.

MANILA ITSELF

apart from the Carnival, is well worthy of a visit. Many quaint and interesting parts of the old city still remain in close juxtaposition to the modern city created by the genius of the Americans. It is worth while to view the wonders performed by the American Government of the Islands. Some of the best Clubs in the Orient are to be found in Manila, and visitors to the Carnival will have the entree to the majority of these.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

have been made for the magnificent 22,000 ton T.K K. steamship

TENYO MARU

to call at Shanghai on February 1st

from whence she will sail

DIRECT TO MANILA

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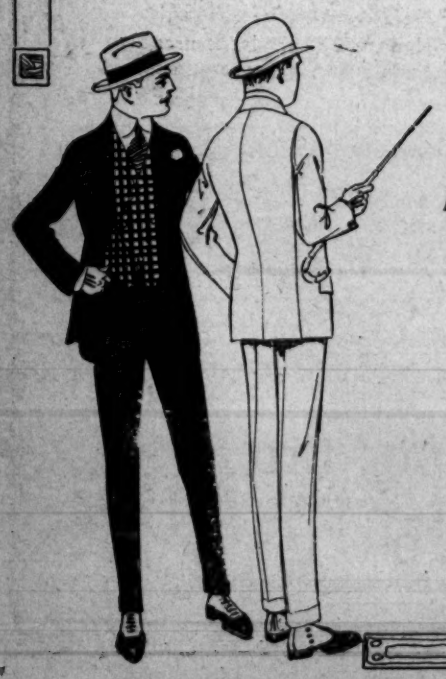
ROUND TRIP P.100.00 **SINGLE TRIP P.66.00**



Book your passage early, as accommodation is limited. Application must be made to the American Trading Co., Agents for The Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

THE MANILA HOTEL

is the most attractive hostelry in the Orient, and the rates will be found most reasonable.

Every facility will be extended to Carnival guests, especially those from Shanghai. Chinese servants may be taken, and the passage of baggage through the Customs will be facilitated.

RUSSIANS LOSE 3,000 PRISONERS IN A WEEK IN EASTERN GALICIA

Open New Year With Renewal Of Attacks in Bessarabia But Fail Completely

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, January 3.—Western theater.—Large blastings, north of the road from La Bassee to Bethune, have been a full success. Both the fighting and the reserve trenches of the enemy buried the survivors. Those who attempted to flee were efficiently seized by German guns and machine-guns.

In combination with the blasting, a general fire attack was made on a broad front. The enemy's trenches were surprised and their occupants partly fled hurriedly.

On New Year's Day, the French shelled the village of Lutterbach, in Alsace. One girl was killed and a woman with three children, just leaving church, was wounded.

Eastern theater.—The Russians have continued without any success the enterprises of their patrols and small detachments.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, January 2.—Russian theater.—The Russians have renewed their offensive against the army of General Freiherr von Pflanzer-Baltin, on the Bessarabian front. They attacked twice on New Year's night and twice on the following morning, but failed completely.

At 1 p.m., the Russians made a strong attack against the positions near Toporoutz, but were repulsed in a hand-to-hand fight. Two hours later, six Russian regiments advanced. The majority of them were repulsed. Only a section of one battalion continues the fight.

The Russians, furthermore, attacked during New Year's night on the Strypa front, north-east of Buczacz and a trench north-east of Burkanov. These attacks also failed.

The number of prisoners taken during last week in Eastern Galicia is about 3,000.

South of Dubno and near Berestiany, in the Kermin district, feeble Russian detachments have been repulsed.

Thrilling Air-Fight

Berlin, January 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: An exciting air-fight is reported by a German soldier in a letter to his family. The writer's company was on the march, when they noticed two rapidly flying aeroplanes at a height of 9,000 feet. Suddenly, one of the aeroplanes stopped and the noise of machine-guns was heard. A moment after, a dark point fell from one aeroplane, which afterwards was recognized as a human body. It was that of one of the pilots.

A short time after, the aeroplane inclined to one side and fell to the earth. The second pilot died a moment later. Many German soldiers and a great French crowd were present. They hurried to the place where the aeroplane was lying.

When they came nearer, they saw the French tricolor painted on the wings and the German soldiers cheered in a way the writer never heard before, while the French population went off crying. Both officers were buried with all military honors, in the presence of all officers and a salute was fired over the graves. Afterwards it became known that Lieutenant Immelmann was the successful German airman.

Major Moraht, the well-known military writer, considers two events to stand out of the calm general situation: The British conscription and the Russian offensive on the Bessarabian front. He thinks that the British compulsory service is a measure destined to throw dust in the eyes of Britain's satellites, since the men are necessary for ammunition manufacturing to the utmost.

Heaviest Fighting to Come

Britain will try to maintain the number of her soldiers at the front at the same level, but the army will by no means be larger in future. Further, Britain has still her heaviest struggles before her, namely, at Salonica, in Egypt and in Mesopotamia, without mentioning Flanders.

The proposed Bill, finally, is intended to satisfy the French exigencies, since, according to French reports, it is to be understood that General Joffre has sent a sort of ultimatum to the British War Office. The Russian offensive is principally due to the insinuations of the French and British Inspectors-General, who recently arrived in Russia. General Ivanoff's measures, however, are doomed to failure, since the German and Austro-Hungarian positions must be considered unconquerable by the Russian attacks, which are carried out in the same way as in the Carpathians.

Soleyman el Baruni, member of the Turkish Senate, has arrived in Serajevo, Bosnia, after a trip through Northern Africa and has spoken about the history of the rising in Tripolis. When the Sultan declared the Holy War, all Tripolis rose like a volcano, attacked the Italians near the Great Syrte and defeated them. Enormous quantities of money, rifles, ammunition and also big guns were captured. The Italians were also defeated at Chadames.

Senussi's Modern Army

Today, they only hold the city of Tripolis itself and a small stretch of coast lying under protection of the guns of their warships. The Senussi have a modern army, with big guns and machine-gun.

Soleyman was an eye-witness of the battle on the gulf and saw with his own eyes that British soldiers were taken prisoners and British guns captured. Soleyman then travelled to Matru, together with the Sheikh of the Senussi, in a motor car taken from the British.

Athens reports that the Greek Government has protested against the arrest of the Consuls of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey by the troops of the Entente. The Greek Government considers this act a violation of Greek sovereignty.

The correspondent of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger reports from Gallipoli that he visited the abandoned British camps at Anaforta and the deposits of Kemiliki Riman. Everywhere, signs of the hurried retreat were visible. Many dead soldiers are still unburied. Enormous quantities of preserved meat, bacon, flour, rubber, covers ,tents, wire and sanitary materials have been captured.

During the correspondent's visit, a cruiser shelled the position from a small distance, without success. Suvla Bay presented a wonderful picture. Four stranded British transports were to be seen. The deposits have been cut into the rocks. They are filled up to the ceiling.

Turkish soldiers are now verifying the booty and the peasants are looking satisfied. Every day more ammunition, which had been thrown into the water by the British, is discovered.

Dutch Ambulance for Germans

The Dutch ambulance has arrived at Berlin, where it was heartily greeted by delegations of the Red Cross and a special envoy of the Empress, as well as by many prominent physicians and a large crowd. Professor Lang, who is at the head of the Dutch ambulances, answering a speech of Dr. Schultzen, Inspector-General of Hospitals, said: "It is often stated that Germany has no friends. Here is the answer. You only hear the voices of those who vociferate the loudest. We do not vociferate; we will act."

He further stated that he was deeply impressed by the hearty reception at the first German town they passed, Bentheim. In Hanover, the great Field Marshal Hindenburg's daughter offered them tea. Now the Empress had sent a special envoy. Professor Lang expressed his thanks and concluded by saying: "To bring help to the wonderful German army is the task which fills us with pride."

The British Telegraphic Agency at Bukharest reports that a German submarine has been lost in the Baltic. Competent authorities declare this to be an invention.

Count Westarp, member of the Reichstag, has made a report in the name of the main committee of the Reichstag, in which he states: "The existing stocks are sufficient to feed Germany's population, no matter when the war ends. By efficient measures and necessary retrenchments, the Government has succeeded in keeping the prices below the level of the neutral and enemies' countries, especially below the British prices.

Germany's Economic Strength

"The committee expresses its absolute certainty that the population of Germany is assured for any length of the war and that Germany's economic strength is unbroken. There is no necessity to end the war for economic reasons one day earlier, as the victory will be assured both by the military and the political situation."

Good comradeship is reported from Munich. Well-to-do soldiers of the 1st Bavarian Army Corps collected a large sum, out of which poor dead soldiers' children each received 100 Marks, which are deposited in a savings bank. One widow near Passau has received 900 Marks for her children.

The Russian Minister of Interior, M. Chvostov stated in an interview published by the Dyen: "The Duma has to vote the budget and the war taxes, but not to care for politics. If the Duma criticises the Government, the meetings will be secret. Russia needs a strong Government to prevent excesses. The Government is sufficiently strong to do without the parties. In Russia there is no parliamentarism. Business organisations are desirable, but it is inadmissible that they care for politics."

The Birsheviya Vyedemosti characterizes M. Chvostov's platform by the words: "Shut up and obey!"

Land of Substitutes

Herr Lohmann, chairman of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, in a speech before the Chamber, stated that, within the last months, no particle of cotton has been used for the production of explosives. Also, after peace is concluded, cotton will be replaced by better and cheaper cellulose products. All camphor which is needed is produced after a new system, without turpentine.

Also, after peace, the import of turpentine will be superfluous. The production of artificial nitrate is progressing, so that, in the coming spring, German agriculture will be fully provided for and export will be possible, if the war continues. Herr Lohmann added that the neutrals may hold Britain responsible, if they have to suffer by this scientific progress of Germany.

On board the Dutch steamer Nieuwe Amsterdam which arrived today at Amsterdam, the British took 582 mail-bags, containing letters from the United States. The Hague Nieuwe Courant reports that the British, during the last few weeks, seized about 2,000 Dutch mail-bags, against the international law. One part of the mail of the steamer Frisia has been returned; the rest is still in England.

The Milan Il Secolo reports that British troops have been landed near Kavalla.

According to French and Italian reports, during the last three days an engagement took place between Elbasan and Berat in Albania, between the Servians and the Bulgarians. The Servians were well provided with food and ammuaition, but

(Continued on Page 9)

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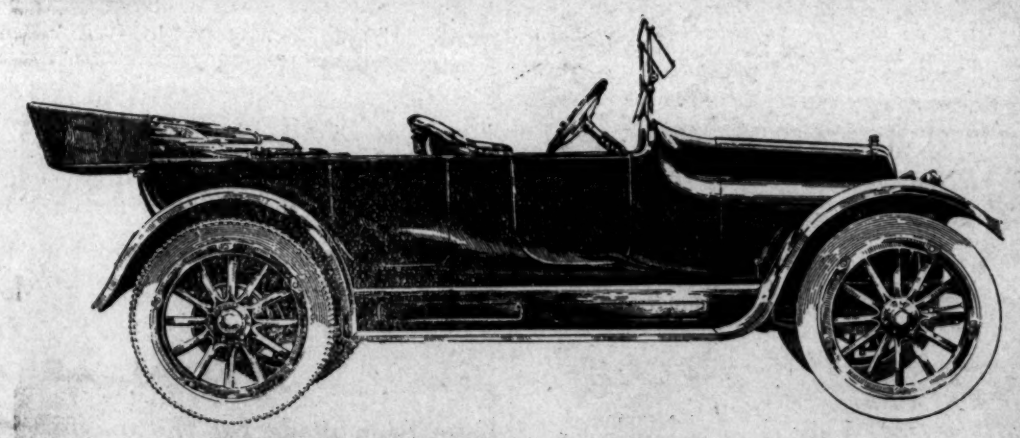

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It has virtually all the advantages of the large, expensive cars at a price well within reach of the average pocketbook.

The powerful block motor is of the most approved—most modern—type.

Ignition is by high tension magneto.

There is an electric starting and lighting system of the highly efficient two unit type.

The car is very easy to handle. Electric switches are on the steering column. Anyone can operate the easy working clutch. The steering wheel is large and turns easily. In fact, every detail makes for convenience and ease of control.

Model 75 has the real riding comfort afforded by roomy, comfortable seats, deep upholstery and cantilever rear springs.

Yet the light weight, 2160 pounds, assures unusual economy in maintenance and operation.

No other car of similar price even compares with this new Overland in points that make for complete satisfaction.

Let us prove this to you with a demonstration.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
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High Tension Magneto Ignition
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Right hand drive—center levers
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Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" x 4".
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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

NANYANG v. NANKING IN GAME HERE NEXT FRIDAY

Description of First Match Shows Second Should Be Fast and Close

The first round of the final of the Inter-Collegiate Football Games between the Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang) and the University of Nanking, was played at Nanking on Saturday, New Year's Day, before a large crowd of spectators, mostly students from the schools in Nanking. A strong wind was blowing down the field and the grass was somewhat slippery owing to a slight rain having fallen on Saturday morning.

With the Nanyang "mascot" in the middle of the field and the Nanyang Football Colors flying on a special flag pole, the Nanyang team entered the field amidst the applause of the spectators. They were followed shortly afterwards by the Nanking Team who received a still mightier reception from the many supporters present.

After a few minutes warming up in front of goal, the game was started by Mr. W. J. Moyhing, the popular Shanghai referee. Nanyang won the toss and played with a fairly strong wind in their favor, but it was soon evident that they found it difficult to operate on Nanking's short field. Nanking pressed hard, but poor shooding by the forwards spoilt their efforts to score.

Nanyang took advantage of a splendid clearance kick by Ting, the visitors' full back, and for a while became very dangerous, the Nanking defence conceding a corner to save the situation.

Ten minutes from time, Lisbon Lih the Nanyang outside left placed a splendid corner kick which was accurately taken by Castle Ho, the inside left, with a beautiful "header" in the far end corner of the goal. Thus Nanyang drew first blood.

Scarcely had the applause died down when Nanyang were again given a corner kick from the right wing and so well did D. S. Lee place this that Lo the inside right of Nanyang had no difficulty putting up Nanyang's score 2 to nil.

Nanking were now seen to be playing better and time and again made raids on the visiting defence but R. S. Koo and Ting, the visiting full backs, kept them at bay and saved many a dangerous attack. Nanking were well served by the outside right who made splendid runs down the wing and just prior to the interval James Hoh, the home center forward, piloted his way through the Nanyang defense and, with only the goalie to beat, James shot true and straight, but had the mortification to see Paul, the visiting goalie, make a splendid save which was well recognised by the spectators. Give and take play followed with Nanyang leading by 2 goals to nil.

Second Half

Upon resumption of play, and with the wind in their favor, Nanking pressed hard and gave the visitors a good deal of trouble. Poor shooting was, however, the main cause of the failure to score but eventually James Hoh made a good shot at close range which hit the edge of the cross bar and glided into goal, thus making the score 2 to one in favor of the visitors.

Realizing the closeness of the score the visitors made splendid efforts to increase their lead, which was crowned by Castle Ho who made no mistake with a left footed drive about 30 minutes from time. With the scofe at 3 to 1 play was evenly divided, with Nanyang pressing more than the home team. Corner kicks were exchanged by both teams but without result, but accurate passing between the visiting forwards resulted in Lo putting the score for Nanyang at 4 to one.

With only 15 minutes to go play was more at midfield than anywhere, owing to the splendid defense put up by both teams. Paul, the Captain and goalie of Nanyang, had a very busy time and distinguished himself by the many difficult shots he saved. Just prior to time, Nanking were again able to score through James Hoh, the home center, and with Nanyang pressing hard, the game ended in the final score of four gaals to two in favor of Nanyang College.

The Game Reviewed

Taking the game as a whole, it was fast and clean, but the surface and size of the ground did not permit of good football being played. As to the players, it would be hard to single out any individual star, but the consensus of opinion was that Paul, the visiting goalie, and James Hoh, the home center forward, were perhaps the best. Taking the teams, Nanyang were certainly the more scientific and played better team work than Nanking, whose forward line at times lacked that combination which is so essential in good football.

After the game, both teams were heartily cheered and the visitors were entertained to tea and dinner after which they were the Nanking University's guests at a splendid concert given by the Nanking University Glee Club, which everybody voted a ripping success.

Mr. Moyhing discharged his duties to the satisfaction and appreciation of everybody and was ably assisted on the touch lines by Messrs. A. H. Leslie (Shanghai) and D. McCloy (Nanking).

The return and final match will be played on the Nanyang College Grounds on Friday next the 7th inst., kick off at 2.00 p.m. It should be a good and fast game.

Obituary

Mr. H. W. G. Hayter

Mr. H. W. G. Hayter, a prominent resident of Shanghai who was known to his many friends as "H. H.," died on December 6 at Sidmouth, South Devonshire. He was in very poor health when he left for home last May. Mr. Hayter was about 60 years old, having lived in Shanghai for over 30 years.

He was one of the best known cartconists in the Far East., his signature of the double H's being known throughout this part of the world. He was a contributor to several Shanghai weeklies which have since gone out of existence. Before leaving for home, Mr. Hayter took part in the first art exhibition for the war funds.

Mr. Hayter formerly represented a home piece goods firm, and later became general manager of the China Printing Company. When the latter concern went into liquidation the deceased joined the Oriental Advertising Company, but ill-health soon overtook him, and three years ago he was compelled to proceed home for special treatment.

On his return he appeared to be considerably improved, but had a breakdown in the spring of last year which made it necessary for him to go home a second time. For a number of years the deceased had acted as auditor to several local companies. He was a prominent member of the Country Club, also the Shanghai and Race Clubs.

Chinese Press Reports

The Asiatic Daily News:—Tai Skan of Yunnan has organised his men for an attempt to invade Kweichow. The Military Commissioner of Kweichow is reported to have no sympathy with Yunnan, and it is believed can easily check the rebel movement.

Chungking is quiet, but the Custom officers have seized one box of bombs and two suspected persons have been arrested.

General Feng Kuo-chang and Governor Tsi Yao-ling of Nanking, General Chu-Jui and Governor Chui Yuan-kuang of Chekiang, General Ni Shih-chueng and Governor Li Chauchen of Anhui, General Liang Chi-kuang and Governor Chang Min-chi of Kwangtung, General Yan Sih-shan of Shansi and General Chen Yi of Szechuen have telegraphed to Peking requesting that the Emperor be enthroned as quickly as possible.

The Chung Hua Tsin Pao:—The Government desires that for the time being all the despatches between China and foreign countries will still use the name of the Republic.

The troops in Changsha, Hunan, have been disarmed.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed by the President to investigate the death of Hwang Yuan-yun in San Francisco.

By order of the Ministry of Communications the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Hospital is closed, as from 31st December. It is said that the Peking-Hankow Railway Hospital also will be closed. In both cases the reason advanced is that of expense.

NANKING INDIFFERENT

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, January 2.—A great display of flags throughout the city greeted the New Year.

Despite some disturbing rumors the mass of the people seem to maintain their usual attitude of indifference to public matters.

U. OF NANKING GLEE CLUB

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, January 3.—Saturday evening, January 1st, the University of Nanking Glee Club gave an entertainment before a crowded house, in the University Chapel. That the Club sustained a well earned reputation was testified by the applause which greeted each number. The program:

Glee Club—Nanking Campus Song—Clemons.
Self-Player Organ.
Glee Club—Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!
Methodist Girls' Chorus—The Advent—Rubinstein.
Miss James—Violin Solo.
Glee Club—Medley of American Airs.
Nanking Male Quartette—Negro Melodies.
U. of N. Chinese Orchestra—Medley of Chinese Airs.
Glee Club—Romeo and Juliet.
Mixed Chorus—The First Nowell.
Negro "Stunts"—A Wild Dream.
Glee Club—Mary had a William Goat.
U. of N. Quartette—My Moustache is Growing.
Glee Club—(a) Boola Song.
(b) Our College Cheer.

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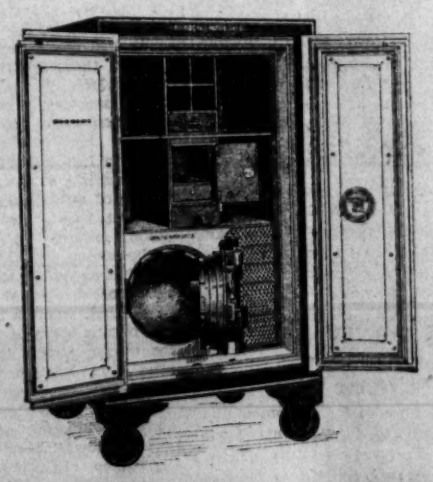

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Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Powerful anti-cyclone on northern China. The monsoon will set in again and probably blow a north to north-east gale on the whole coast. Overcast weather and sharp cold; snow at places.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 5, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

The Servian Campaign

(*New York Evening Post, Nov. 29*)

THE German General Staff announces the close of its campaign against the Servian army. That army has now been driven beyond the national frontiers and the object of the German operations—an open road to Constantinople—has been attained. It is rather unusual for a war staff to inform its opponents that it has gone as far as it expects to and so relieve the enemy of undue anxiety. The Berlin statement is intended primarily, of course, for the people at home. The irresistible onset of the German arms has been proved in another theater of war. Servia is now at one with Poland and with Belgium as a sign of victory if the war is to be decided by the clash of armies, as another trump card in the hands of the German diplomatist if peace is to come through weariness and a matching of gains and losses. Possibly, the announcement of the "close" of Teuton operations in the Balkans is not intended for the German people alone. Among the Allies the query will arise where Germany may strike next. In Italy, for example, the question might well be the cause of some anxiety.

In the Balkan campaign the Central Powers set out to accomplish the very same object that the Allies aimed at six months ago, and they have succeeded where the Allies have failed. Great Britain, in beginning the Dardanelles campaign, had a double purpose. By forcing the straits she hoped to bring aid to a beleaguered ally—Russia—which was badly in need of war supplies and which needed in turn an outlet for her food supplies upon which her economic standing in the international markets was largely based. A greater potential result was the effect which the fall of Constantinople would have exercised upon the attitude of the Balkan peoples. Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, without question, would now be fighting on the side of the Allies. The Germanic Powers would never have executed their march into the heart of Russia. Instead it is not unlikely that the Tsar might have broken through the Carpathian barrier, and the end of the war would have been in sight. It has turned out the other way. Germany, in turn, faced the necessity of bringing aid to a beleaguered ally—Turkey—from whom in turn she might draw food supplies, in moderate quantity, for her own people. This she has accomplished. Germany, in the second place, faced the problem of swinging the Balkan balance in her favor. This, too, she has accomplished. Bulgaria is her ally. Servia is out of it. Greece is friendly. Rumania, in spite of all rumors about Russian armies preparing to march through her territory against Bulgaria, desires to remain neutral.

As a military achievement the conquest of the greater part of Servia does not rank particularly high. What is impressive is not the speed with which the task has been performed or the obstacles which have been overcome, but the smoothness with which the operation has been carried out. Suppose the campaign conducted under Austrian instead of German leadership, and there would probably have been temporary set-backs, delays, mistakes, even if the ultimate outcome were the same. It was the German machine at work. But the German machine, while working smoothly, did not perform miracles. We may compare the operations of the last two months with the progress of events during the first Balkan war of 1912. In that year the combined forces of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro outnumbered the Turkish armies as 7 to 4. In the present campaign at least three-quarters of a million Teutons, Bulgars, and Turks were arrayed against 200,000 Serbs at most, and about as many Allies in Gallipoli, or nearly 2 to 1. The Germanic attack upon Servia began on October 6; and Belgrade was occupied on October 9, the very same day on which, three years ago, Montenegro gave the signal for war against Turkey. Just seven weeks after Belgrade, the Teuton forces reached Mitrovitsa. But in 1912 the Bulgars had won the battle of Lule Burgas in less than three weeks after the outbreak of war, and were before the Chataldja lines in less than five weeks, covering a greater distance than from Belgrade to Mitrovitsa. In six weeks the Serbs in 1912 had occupied Monastir. In four weeks the Greeks were at Salonica.

Actually, the odds against the Servians were much greater than those faced by the Turks in 1912. The Allies in Gallipoli have not entered into the reckoning. With 200,000 men at most, Servia had to face an attack on three sides carried out by 200,000 Austro-Germans and probably a quarter of a million Bulgars. Against German leadership there was no chance of a dramatic coup such as shattered the Austrian army of invasion last December. . . .

Berlin's announcement of the "close" of the campaign against Servia is coincident with the arrival of winter. There is snow in the mountains. Operations can be conducted only with great difficulty. Yet Berlin's statement does not necessarily mean a suspension. The "end" may have been attained, but there is no reason why the victors should not press on to unforeseen advantages. Unless the rumored agreement between Bulgaria and Greece regarding Monastir is a fact, there is no reason why the Bulgars should not use their forces, released in the north, for exercising increased pressure against the Allies in the south. But even if the Allies are granted a respite, the task which confronts them next spring is formidable. To match the forces of their enemies in the Balkans, they have now about 300,000 men in Gallipoli and Servia, with the remnants of the Serb army. Before spring they must double their forces, if they are to be on equal terms, and they must pour in half a million men if they are to assume the aggressive.

When the World Is Readjusted

The day is certain to come when by the normal economic processes the losses of this great war shall be distributed and in one way or another we shall have to bear a part of them. If we can retain clear vision and self-control; if we can avoid excessive stimulus; if we can put the ban on excessive speculation, then we should be able when the re-adjustments come to bear our part of them without undue strain. We may, indeed, then hope that in those re-adjustments our relative place as a nation in the re-adjusted world will be improved. In these feverish times is it not economics and sound judgment for each of us to advise himself somewhat thus, "Get busy, save money, and keep cool?"—*Secretary of Commerce Redfield.*

Democracy's Trust

It is no longer possible for the United States, ostrichlike, to plunge its head into the sands of a supposed isolation and to assume that its policies, its influences, and its ideals are not part of the wider world. The outlook has wholly changed. The future, and in particular the immediate future, is charged with serious international interest and with heavy international responsibility. Of this interest we cannot divest ourselves, and of this responsibility we dare not, without proving false to our trust as guardians of the conscience of democracy and keepers of the faith in civil liberty as the highest political aim and object of mankind.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Quite Some Fool

(*From the Cincinnati Enquirer*)

"Health is wealth," observed the Sage.

"Not if you happen to be a doctor," corrected the Fool.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

IX.-- War From the Side Lines

By Frederic J. Haskin

DOUGLAS, Tex., November 22.—This city has just had an opportunity to study war at close range. Schools were closed, business shut down, children and women crouched in the shelter of adobe walls, while Villa and Carranza fought out the question of Mexican supremacy a few yards across the border.

Hundreds of shots fell in American territory, wounding civilians and United States soldiers. Forty bullets struck an American school building in a single night. The Bank of Douglas and the principal hotel were hit. Every second man you meet is carrying a Mexican bullet in his vest pocket for a souvenir.

It was a magnificent chance to watch a battle from the side-lines. From the first straggling approach of Villa's advance guard through the mountain pass twelve miles away, to the last desperate charge of his Yaquis that hurled itself against the Carranza trenches like a breaker against a cliff, the whole engagement was fought in plain view. Most of the Americans in Douglas gathered to look on, disregarding the possibility of a stray bullet.

On the first day, while the fighting factions confined themselves to a long-range cannonade, spectators crowded up to the international line itself. As the battle lines drew closer and rifle-balls began to fly, the American army cleared a military zone in Douglas running back half a mile from the line, from which all civilians were excluded. Douglas was emptied up to Sixth Street. Scores of American families found themselves ordered to abandon their homes. Many of them left for Tucson or other nearby cities, to wait until it should be possible to sit on their own front porches again without expecting to have an evening pipe smashed by a Mexican bullet. But most of them stayed to watch.

The battle of Agua Prieta is unique in history. It is the first battle to be fought formally under the auspices of a referee. Enough United States troops to defeat both Mexican factions together were intrenched along the international boundary within a few hundred yards of the belligerents. They were there to see that the Mexicans confined their warfare to their own side of the line.

When it first became evident weeks ago that Villa would make an assault on Agua Prieta, the Carranza garrison under Calles, following the best European precedents, began to dig themselves in. They dug trenches facing the west and south, and also facing the north, where the American town of Douglas lay only three hundred yards away. They explained that they could not leave this side undefended, and allow Villa to slip between them and the American line to take them in the flank. But the modern high-power rifle has an effective range of more than a mile. You cannot fire it and arrange for the bullet to stop after three hundred yards. Had the Mexicans carried their little program into effect, Douglas would have been raked by volley after volley.

The American troops at Douglas were promptly reenforced by several regiments from El Paso, Columbus and Naco. Major-General Funston, in command of the army along the whole Mexican boundary, came from San Antonio to take charge of the situation in person. American trenches were dug and manned day and night, facing the trenches in Mexico. These preparations threw Douglas into a panic. All sorts of rumors were rife. Americans coming from the interior of Mexico reported that Villa intended to shell Douglas, that he had promised his starving troops food and plunder from the captured American town.

Before long there were enough American troops in Douglas to reassure the most timorous. Carranza's commander was warned against shooting toward the United States, and General Funston himself talked with Villa at the boundary. The interview was not made public, but General Funston reported laconically that "Villa's attitude was satisfactory." Douglas settled down to watch the fight.

It was a battle that lasted for days. Those who watched have a new respect for the Mexican as a soldier, after seeing him die by hundreds. Villa opened with a long-range cannonade intended to explode the two hundred mines with which the garrison of Agua Prieta had sown the ground over which the attacking force had to advance. Many of these mines were thus set off, but enough remained to kill later hundreds of Villa's Yaquis.

On the second day Villa advanced within rifle-shot, and the fight was carried on hotly with small-arms and machine-guns. This was followed by a long and violent cannonade, to prepare the way for a last desperate charge. Through a hail of fire, the flower of Villa's army dashed for the hostile trenches. They never reached them. Weary and gaunt with hunger, the advance over the mine-torn ground tangled with barb-wire barricades, in the face of a fire from a garrison newly reenforced and amply supplied with ammunition, was too much for the men of the northern chieftain. Leaving the ground strewn with dead, they sullenly withdrew.

From the trenches and the house-tops American soldiers and American citizens watched the struggle. Stray bullets flew briskly over the border, whining their contempt for international law. One American soldier was killed, several soldiers and two civilians wounded. For the most part, these shots were the result of chance, but cases were reported where a Mexican soldier, crazed with excitement, leaped up and opened a wild fire on the American patrol.

Several deserters from the Villa forces made the life-or-death dash for American soil under the eyes of the spectators. As soon as the intention of such a man became evident, his comrades of a moment ago opened fire on him. On one occasion four Villistas tried it together. One of them tumbled over the wire fence that marks the international line, to be arrested by American soldiers, while the other three ran for Carranza's trenches. A brisk machine-gun fire was turned on them, causing the Carranza troops who watched to duck hastily for shelter, but the fugitives reached their goal alive, at least, though apparently wounded.

Farther west on the boundary, near Naco, a deserter was actually pursued into American territory, lassoed, and dragged back to Mexico. To an American protest the Mexican officer commanding replied that his men did not know they had crossed the line. At the very instant when the return of the prisoner was being demanded, the crash of a volley rang out. It was too late for parley. The deserter had paid for his attempt with his life. The incident resulted in the marking of the boundary with American flags at fifty-yard intervals.

Americans who saw and talked with Villa soldiers at the boundary do not wonder that some of them deserted, but rather that the deserters were so few. The march from the south was long and hard, food and water scarce. One Villa trooper, hardly more than a boy, plunged his hand into the pocket of his khaki coat and drew out a handful of raw corn and wheat. "This is all we have to eat," he said. Villa officers who came to the slaughter-house to fill their canteens were chewing black strips of sun-dried beef. The men were gaunt with famine and fatigue.

Americans were forbidden to supply them with food, but many a full pail and full pocket went away from the line for all that. Most welcome of all were the gifts of tobacco.

Thousands of non-combatants from Agua Prieta were allowed to come into the United States and safety at the last moment, before firing began. They were concentrated in a refugee camp at Pirtleville, a suburb of Douglas. Providing for them proved something of a problem at first, since they numbered half as many souls as the whole population of Douglas. Protests were even wired to Washington from Agua Prieta, complaining that the refugees were not adequately supplied. After the first twenty-four hours, however, everything was running smoothly.

These refugees were sent back to Mexico as soon as the danger was over. Schools have reopened in Douglas, and business goes on as usual. Villa has retired southward and westward, where his tired army may rest and find food and drink. There seems little doubt that he will come back. The final struggle between his forces and the de facto government of Mexico for control of the northwest will probably take place near Naco or Nogales. The preliminary skirmishes have already been fought, with Carranza victorious. Villa's reenforcements, breaking from blockaded Cananea, are rushing northward for the decisive engagement.

Chivalrous Labor

We want to take the women and children of this country out of the workshops. The perpetuity of the nation depends upon the women of the country, and we want to do all we can for them.—Samuel Gompers.

War Marriages

And The Best Age For Them

By A Physician

Early marriages have been recently advocated by certain not particularly well-informed persons as one means of making up for the terrible wastage of lives the nation is now suffering.

With regard to the economic aspect of the question, it may be said that at the worst we shall probably not lose more than 4 per cent. of the male population (of all ages) in killed and permanently disabled. This loss leaves us in point of numbers about where we stood four years ago. But great wars are usually followed by a marked increase in the birth-rate, and, consequently, without any deliberate effort on our part and leaving the remedy entirely to nature, we ought to make good the wastage of war in four years or less. That prediction, of course, assumes something which is by no means an assured fact—namely, that after the war work will be plentiful, wages good, and the necessaries of life easily within the purchasing power of the people, the marriage-rate being closely connected with variations in all these factors.

A few words may be seasonable on early marriage from the medical point of view. Fathers and mothers, to say nothing of young people governed solely by their emotions, rarely give a thought to the physiological considerations, which are more important in their influence on the happiness and success of the marriage than the financial, social, and all other factors combined. It is true that both very youthful and elderly marriages are rare, but not because those concerned are possessed of any precise ideas as to the influence of the age at marriage on the health of parents and children. This is one of the penalties of giving science a back place in the curricula of school and college.

Now for so important a function as the parentage of children there must be a best age, a worst age, and many intervening grades; and without knowledge of these, and of the consequences to the health of the parents and the stamina of the children, the advocates of early marriage run the risk of doing a great deal of harm. It may be possible to increase the population with such cost to its constitutional vigor that sixty millions of people may be less economically effective and less powerful in war than fifty millions of a better type.

The health of the children is more powerfully influenced by the age of the mother than by that of the father, and I will therefore deal principally with the best marriage age for women from the physiological point of view. It often happens that the children of quite young mothers, themselves descended from a vigorous stock, are well developed and exceptionally healthy; but I think it is the general experience of medical men that a large proportion of such children are otherwise. They have not quite the full, average chance of growing into strong and capable men and women.

* * *

There are many reasons for this besides the fact that the mother has not reached maturity. The very youthful mother does not possess the experience required to rear the child and to protect it from the numerous diseases of early life to which it is exposed. Nor has she had the experience before marriage to choose the husband best suited to her, with the consequence, often, of an unhappy home life, which is bad for mother, father, and children. At whatever age people marry they risk mistakes, but very young people, guided solely by the emotions, are still more likely to make faulty selection of the partners for life. Add to these considerations that early motherhood is often followed by life-long injury to the constitution of the mother, as well as delicacy of subsequent children, and it is no wonder that an immense number of early marriages are tragic failures.

On the other hand, a marriage may be too late. Speaking solely from the physiological point of view, it may be said that too late marriages may have more seriously evil consequences than too early marriages, both for the mothers and the children. When a first child is born after its mother has passed the desirable physiological age it is apt to be puny, difficult to rear, and delicate in later life. For the mother, also, injury and chronic ill-health are often to be expected.

What, then, are the limits of age within which the medical man would advise marriage, other conditions being favorable? If a woman is to preserve her own health and to ensure to her children the best possible prospect of being born with a promise of good health and long life, she must have grown to full child-bearing maturity before marrying. On the other hand, she must not wait until that age when the bodily tissues decline in elasticity, the bones become consolidated, and the heart and other great organs begin to weaken. These ages cannot always be measured by years. But although there are many exceptions, the majority of people mature and grow old at well-defined stages of life. From the doctor's point of view it may be said, then, that women, that is average women, should not marry before the age of twenty. But this does not imply that marriage is always imprudent at the age of nineteen or even eighteen, provided that in these cases early maturity is recognisable.

* * *

At the other extreme it is more difficult to fix the age. But in most cases it is desirable that a woman should bear her first child before the age of thirty-five or thirty-six.

These are the *most desirable* physiological limits. Between them we have age periods of varying degrees of desirability for marriage.

Having regard to the health of the mother and the prospects for the children, the very best age period for a woman to marry is between twenty-three and twenty-five. But against the periods two to three years earlier or two to three years later nothing can be said. A woman may, in fact, marry between the ages of twenty and thirty with the complete approval of the doctor, provided she enjoys average good health. She can marry as early as eighteen or as late as thirty-four without his express disapproval. But marriages outside these limits he would generally look upon with a certain amount of doubt as to the consequences.

The following little table sets forth the medical view of the marriage ages for women:—

Best age period	23 24 25
Very good, but not the best	21 22 26 27
Good, but not very good	20 28 29 30 31
Undesirable when there is a free choice	Under 19; over 35.

For men the limits are not so well defined. But very often marriage before the age of twenty-two or twenty-three, or on the other hand after forty, is from the point of view of any possible children a mistake. The marriage of a man over forty with a young woman of twenty to twenty-five may, in fact, turn out a physiological tragedy. Perhaps the ideal age for men to marry is anywhere between twenty-three and thirty-two.

The Balkans And Russia: A German Viewpoint

By Doctor Paul Rohrbach

(*Editor: "Das Groessere Deutschland"*)

(Although written before Bulgaria joined the Central Powers, this article does not lose interest as the author freely discusses the probability of Bulgar activity and its effect on Russian conditions.)

Great Britain's apparent unwillingness to risk the full strength of her military establishment is a point I have raised before. No doubt the intention is to save sufficient resources for the final struggle, i.e., the defence of Egypt.

There are many indications that Great Britain is considering the possibility of having to withdraw from the Balkans, that Bulgaria may join the Central Powers and that the attempt to force the Dardanelles may have to be abandoned, in which eventuality overtures for peace might be considered preferable to possible defeat in Egypt.

This illumination of British policy has received some attention. Corresponding to my own expressed opinion, no-one has ventured to suggest that the first peace proposals should cause us not to push our expedition to Egypt with might and main, for as long as the Suez Canal is not commanded by Turkish or German guns, no British peace proposals could be acceptable. Enver Pasha's saying: "The march to Egypt is feasible and will be made" is pleasingly plain. Certain considerations prevent discussion in detail, but keeping within Enver's self-imposed limits, there is no reason why we should not talk about things as they are.

The blood sacrificed by the Allies in their last powerful offensive on the Western front, though that movement was well planned and admirably executed, was out of all proportion to the success attained. The British therefore have discontinued their aggressiveness leaving it to the French to still waste themselves in fruitless attacks on a larger scale. As the war progresses this will become plainer and plainer until Russia, France and Italy will some day come to see that they are wasting themselves merely to save Egypt for England.

Such considerations were undoubtedly the reason why the King of Greece, one of the most astute politicians, cut the ropes with which Venizelos tried to fasten the Greek ship of state to the English dreadnaught. The Greeks' resolve to maintain strict neutrality may submit them to inconsiderate treatment, but even if they had joined the Allies and with them had scored a complete victory their reward would have been measured by British interests and not by any considerations for Greece's welfare. Venizelos has come to realize this and in his heart is glad at the discontinuation of his policies.

Bulgaria is the one Balkan power which has a definite political goal, freedom of action and a government which saw and took advantage of the right moment for action. It transpired lately that the Bulgarian Government issued a book in which the political situation was so clearly and openly defined, in language so free of artifice as to make a pleasant contrast when compared to the multicolored books issued by other governments.

Without prophesying as to the changes the next months will bring to the territory between the Drina and the Dardanelles, we can point out the most important and probable sphere of Bulgar activity. This undoubtedly will be the Turkish straits. It can hardly be supposed that the Allies will be able to open communications by way of the Bosphorus, so that Russia may receive munitions by this route, or be enabled to export the grain of two harvests. With Bulgaria in the ring all the goodwill the Allies may have will not avail. There is no hope for the opening of the Dardanelles during this war and sooner or later the Russians will ask why they should continue to shed their blood. From the Russian point of view the only answer can be: To have Great Britain retain Egypt and to re-establish the status ante in Belgium, which is also solely in British interest.

All the war talk cannot deceive anybody; within a conceivable length of time Russia will have to think of peace and the Tsar will have to acquaint himself with the price, the loss of Poland, perhaps a part of white Russia, Lithuania and Courland. How would such a reckoning appear to the German view?

One idea pervading Russia now is that, if Russia had enjoyed the benefit of access to the sea, uninterrupted communication with her Allies and the more important neutral nations, defeat would have been impossible. Whether this argument is right does not matter, it is the Russian viewpoint and will undoubtedly influence politics after the war.

Assuredly Russia's position would have been far different if the Dardanelles had been open to her ships or if she had a good port in the Baltic or in Scandinavian ice free waters. Hermetically sealed in the Black Sea and Baltic, ice-bound in the White Sea for 200 days every year and Vladivostock 12,000 Kilometers from the seat of war are terrible handicaps which must be removed after the war. There is no talk about it now; that would only excite Sweden, but they are thinking of it.

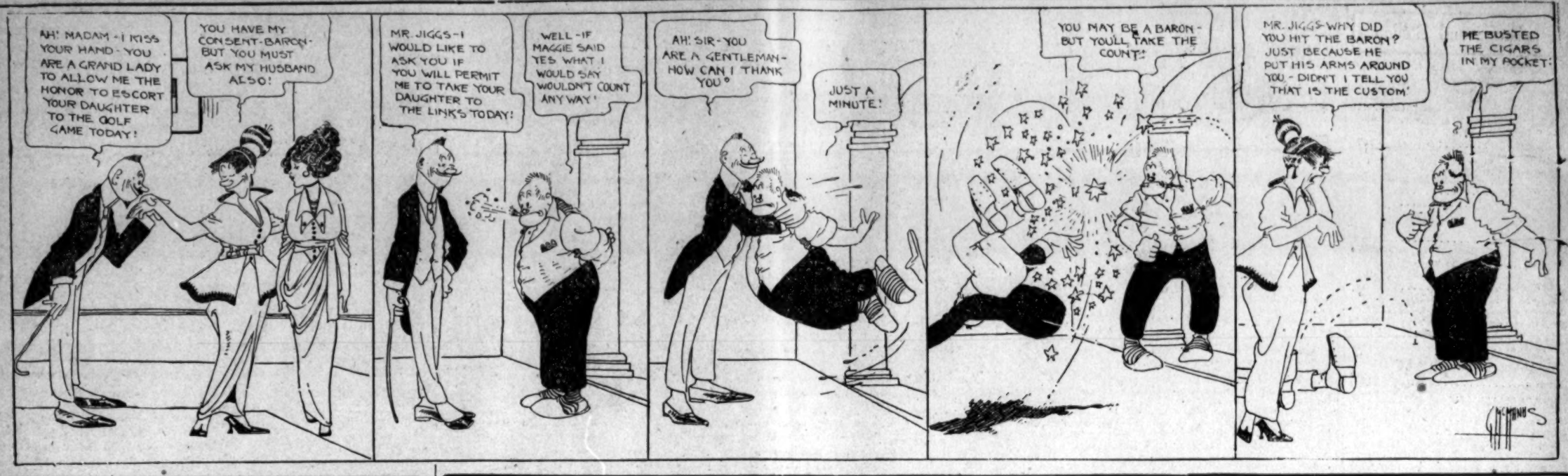
Before the war Russia had a population of 170 million with an annual increase of almost 3 Million; should the terms of peace deprive her of 10 to 20 million, it would only take a few years before this loss would be regained, so there can be no question of great weakening even if Germany and Austria-Hungary should permanently keep all the territory now in their possession. A sweeping reform in Russian interior affairs, improved conditions in husbandry, a thorough "land reform" affecting all masses would soon equalize every loss. To change from communal land holding to private ownership, an improvement in methods of agriculture and the winning over of the peasantry to the pan-Slavic idea are measures, the necessity of which is too evident to need elucidation.

The financial condition of Russia is generally considered to be bad; it certainly will be desperate if the war continues. But how would it be if Russia should make peace? The great gold reserve is only partly used, as Russia husbands gold precisely as Great Britain husbands men and ships. Instead of using the Russian supply, gold was demanded of England, because it was realized that with the gold spent it would be impossible to bring order out of chaos. Russia can raise no large loans in the near future.

It is more than probable, in fact it is a certainty, that in case the French offensive continues to be a failure, Russia will repudiate the indebtedness of 20 billions which she owes France. He who pays his debts improves his condition; the same thing practically occurs if one does not have to pay one's debt. Who can force Russia to pay up after the war? Even England will be in no position to enforce the paying of interest or capital of her loans to Russia if it please the latter not to pay. Could any Russian government afford to miss such an opportunity to improve conditions at home by simply cancelling her indebtedness? Faked or genuine indignation at her Allies military incompetence will furnish Duma and people the motive, as they can well say, "We are

(Continued on Page 7)

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


AH! MADAM - I KISS YOUR HAND - YOU ARE A GRAND LADY TO ALLOW ME THE HONOR TO ESCORT YOUR DAUGHTER TO THE GOLF GAME TODAY!
YOU HAVE MY CONSENT - BARON - BUT YOU MUST ASK MY HUSBAND ALSO!
MR. JIGGS - I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU IF YOU WILL PERMIT ME TO TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER TO THE LINKS TODAY!
WELL - IF MAGGIE SAID YES WHAT I WOULD SAY WOULDN'T COUNT ANYWAY!
AH! SIR - YOU ARE A GENTLEMAN - HOW CAN I THANK YOU?
JUST A MINUTE!
YOU MAY BE A BARON - BUT YOU'LL TAKE THE COUNT!
MR. JIGGS - WHY DID YOU HIT THE BARON? JUST BECAUSE HE PUT HIS ARMS AROUND YOU - DIDN'T I TELL YOU THAT IS THE CUSTOM!
HE BUSTED THE CIGARS IN MY POCKET!
GEO. McMANUS

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

1, NANKING ROAD

? ?

A Question of Policy and Price

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

WHC

London, Liverpool, Shanghai

Expensive Paints and Varnishes do not mean exorbitant profits to the maker—rather, it is the use of better materials—That is why first cost is misleading and a premium should not be set on cheapness.

Better materials create a lasting result and that pays the Consumer and Manufacturer in the end.

For all and every requirement in Varnishes, Paints, &c., &c.

WHC Apply to Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

? ?

Are You Worried
About the Food Supply?

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for a list of the

Del Monte

Pure Food Products

The fruits are ready to serve. A few cans on the pantry shelf insure everything from "Soup to Nuts," including entrees, relishes, salads, and desserts.

Vegetables are all thoroughly cooked and only require warming and seasoning as fresh vegetables. Many varieties are immediately available for salads.

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Connell Bros. Co.
Agents.
CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS ASSOCIATION

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Analyze Your Disposition, Says Ella Wheeler Wilcox

As you go along through life, if you find a great majority of people you encounter difficult to live with in social relations, it might be well for you to analyze your own disposition.

You will not like such an intimation, yet I am sure it will be worth while to entertain it.

Look back five years, to begin with. How were things with you five years ago?

Were you having discordant experiences in business or at home Did you feel out of sorts with several of your friends and wish you could be in a more congenial atmosphere?

Then come down another year—how was it four years ago? No doubt you will be able to bring at once to mind the most trying and annoying people who marred your comfort at that period.

Disagreeable personalities have a way of leaving a mental photograph on sensitive mind plates. Three and two years ago, being still at closer range, you will easily place the individuals in focus who interfered with your enjoyment of life.

Look at Home

Now if you are still finding difficulty in adjusting yourself to your environment, make up your mind that some one besides all this varied company you have known in five years is in fault.

Look into your own disposition.

Are you not aggressive regarding the manners and methods and ways of others? And are you not always sure that you are right and that others are wrong?

Even if you do not tell them so, if you are thinking it, your thoughts are at work laying the underground wires of discord.

How many people have you fallen out with in five years?

How many have disillusioned you?

It tugs at your heartstrings when you think how many—and you say to yourself that it is terrible to have friends and acquaintances prove so unworthy and unsatisfactory.

But remember, these same people may all be thinking that it is you who have proved unsatisfactory and unworthy.

Of course you resent such an idea.

So would they resent your thoughts of them, possibly, even probably. That there have been unworthy, unkind and untrustworthy individuals among all who have displeased or pained you is more than likely. And again it is more than likely that if you are always being disappointed in humanity the trouble lies sometimes in yourself.

You are over-critical, over-sensitive, over-exacting in your habit of thought. Make a mental right-about face. Refuse to think five consecutive minutes on the misdoings or faults of your associates.

Watch for things to like and praise.

Tell the people you are thrown with something admirable about themselves. Then do not spoil it by an immediate criticism. If you find some one in the office or the house annoying you, make a pleasant remark, and if you can get out into the fresh air, take a few inhalations and think you are drawing in serenity and love and peace.

Then go back and make yourself agreeable. Watch yourself that you do not wear an air of superiority over your associates. If you feel that you know more than they do, keep it to yourself, and let them find it out.

If they do not detect it, be sure you are not so superior as you think. The superiority which has to announce itself is very inferior. If you are thrown with one of those unfortunate souls so far behind in the march of evolution that it indulges in malicious lies, in mischief making or with dissolute habits, be more sorry than angry.

Talk to the offender as you would to a child throwing knives about for amusement, and endeavor to make him or her realize the danger, while you keep as well out of reach as permissible until your subject has awakened to a better understanding.

Do the same with any really vicious qualities you encounter in your close associates. The little faults and blemishes ignore as much as you can, and remember others are obliged to condone many of your shortcomings.

Cultivate charity, sweetness of disposition, appreciation of others, amiability, patience and good nature.

And in the interesting effort to acquire these qualities you will forget to notice the many faults in others which have heretofore rendered you so dissatisfied with the many.

THE STORY OF GRUMBLE TONE

There was a boy named Grumble Tone, who ran away to sea.
"I'm sick of things on land," he said, "as sick as I can be,
A life upon the bounding wave is just the life for me!"
But the seething ocean billows failed to stimulate his mirth,
For he did not like the vessel or the dizzy, rolling berth,
And he thought the sea was almost as unpleasant as the earth.

He wandered into foreign lands; he saw each wonderous sight,
But nothing that he heard or saw seemed just exactly right,
And so he journeyed on and on, still seeking for delight.
He talked with kings and ladies grand; he dined in courts, they say,
But always found the people dull and longed to get away
To search for that mysterious land where he should want to stay.

He wandered over all the world, his hair grew white as snow;
He reached that final bourne at last where all of us must go,
But never found the land he sought; the reason would you know?
The reason was that north or south, where'er his steps were bent,
On land or sea, in court or hall, he found but discontent,
For he took his disposition with him, everywhere he went.

Balkans and Russia: German Viewpoint

(Continued from Page 6)

sorry that you should lose your money-but it is your own fault."

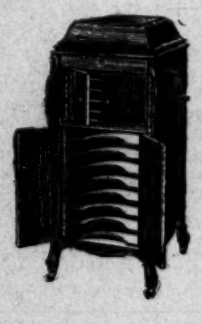
Russia has been domestically bankrupt several times. Regarding national bankruptcy the political economist, Roschers, said about Russia long before Great Britain or France had become so deeply involved: "A nation's most effective weapon is a large foreign indebtedness." Subjects may be imposed on; this war has created a number of vast individual fortunes, which might be drawn upon; the gold reserve has hardly been touched; foreign indebtedsess may be annulled as far as possible; immense amounts of money which otherwise would have to be expended in paying interest may be added to the ordinary budget, the general condition of life will improve gradually through agrarian reform and after a while new loans may be made on the well recognized principle that a thorough bankruptcy proceeding will in due course of time re-establish new credit, and all these resources will be available for a new military organization.

That is about the prospective view of Russian policy after peace is declared. Idealists in Germany and other lands opine that with liberal Government Russia's desire for new conquests will vanish. Such notions are innocent of Russian psychology, geography and history. Axel Schmidt lately in speaking of Karl Leuthers book on Russian popular imperialism states that Russian Liberalism is really as dangerously expansionistic as Tsarism or Radicalism. I have shown what the expansionistic strength of the Russian people will be after agrarian reforms have been instituted. The fact that 70% of all wheat exports is shipped by way of the Bosphorus was stated in a letter Mitrafonoff wrote to Professor Hans Dellbrueck three months before the war. This same letter also described the political consequence so plainly that it amounted to an announcement of war before war was declared.

Russia's bitter experiences during the last year were caused by her exclusion from the Turkish straits and have nothing to do with Tsarism or Liberalism; the only factor is geography.

No one knows how things will shape themselves in Europe. It may be that some day a Russian war of revenge against us will have chances for success. That Russia will not lack men and means, power and will is apparent and Russia cannot stay contented with the effect of this war, no matter what party directs her destinies.

There is only one safeguard against another war with Russia. That is to detach the Ukraine. Charles XII of Sweden appreciated that fact when he marched on Poltava. He was Europe's last great politician and general to whom it was plain where the blow had to be struck that would eliminate Russia as a danger to European peace.



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NEW YEAR
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for
Dinner Parties
House Decorations
Weddings and
Funerals

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WHEN A
GAS FIRE OR RADIATOR CAN BE HIRED
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Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.

Money and Bullion

		Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:		73.15
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...		—
Bar Silver		—
Copper Cash	per tael	1870
Sovereigns:		
buying rate @ 2-6⅝ Tls.		7.84
Exch. @ 73.4—Mex. $		10.68
		395
Peking Bar		.04
Native Interest		

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 11/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.76
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T.	$ 4.74
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-6⅝
London	Demand	2-6 11/16
India	T.T.	190
Paris	T.T.	351
Paris	Demand	351½
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	60⅝
New York	Demand	60½
Hongkong	T.T.	76½
Japan	T.T.	83¼
Batavia	T.T.	140⅜

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-7⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-7¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-7 11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	369½
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	63⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER.

£1	@ 2/7 11-16	£1 =	Hk. Tls.	6.80
Francs	„ 366½	Hk.Tls. 1 =	Francs	4.08
Marks	„ „	1 =	Marks	3.06
Gold $	„ 61¼	Gold $ 1 =	Hk. Tls.	1.45
Yen	„ 80¼	Hk.Tls. 1 =	Yen	1.39
Rupees	„ 15	„ 1 =	Rupees	2.21
Roubles	„ 190	„ 1 =	Roubles	2.12
Mex. $	„ 1.50	„ 1 =	Mex.	$1.50

• Nominal.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,

Exchange Quotations

On Germany—

Tel. Transfers	261½	nom.
Demand	262	„
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	263½	„
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	307	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	310	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 73.1375
Chinese Dollars, 73.125
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 85⅜
On Hankow, Demand, 103½
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Nanchang, Demand, 74⅞
On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 72 1/16
On Swatow, Demand, 105 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 64
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 88⅞

January 4, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 3rd, 1916.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation Rubber, First Latex.

Spot 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.

April to June delivery 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.

Tendency of the market Very firm with little offering.

Last Quotation, London, December 31st, 1915:—

Spot 3s. 11½d. to 4s. 1d.

April to June delivery 3s. 11d. to 4s.

Tendency of market Irregular. Closing firm.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 3.—Bar Silver (spot) is quoted at 26⅛d.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 3 was 127 tons."

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Laou Kung Mow Tls. 71.00 cash

P. AND O. COMPANY HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Interesting Report on Company's Work for the British Government

42 SHIPS WERE CHARTERED

480 P. and O. and B. I. Officers Have Joined the Forces, Mostly Afloat

The seventy-fifth annual meeting of the proprietors, of the P. & O. S. N. Co., was held at the Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London on Wednesday, December 8. The Rt. Hon. Lord Inchcape, presided.

The Chairman said in part:—We meet today under exceptional circumstances. Sir Thomas Sutherland, who occupied the Chair at our last meeting, and who had directed the affairs of the P. & O. Company for four-and-thirty years, retired a year ago. He brought the Company out of what might be described as a "slough of despond," and by his energy and ability he left it a sound and prosperous concern. I am sure you will all join with me in wishing him long life and happiness in his retirement.

The year under review has been quite abnormal, owing to the war. No less than forty-two steamers of the P. & O. fleet have been taken from their usual work from time to time, and thirty-one are still being made use of by the Government. The Board have in consequence had a considerable strain put upon them to maintain the regular mail services, but you wil be glad to know that so far they have not been obliged to cancel a single departure. (Applause.)

Something like 480 of the P. & O. and British India officers and engineers have gallantly joined His Majesty's Service, mostly afloat, and are fighting for their country (applause), sixteen have been wounded, twenty-seven have been killed. You will be glad to hear that one—a P. & O. Cadet—the son of Mr. Drewry, our Works Superintendent, a boy of eighteen—has won the V. C. (Bravo.) His father tells me the boy says he intends to return to the P. & O. Co., when the war is over. Let us hope that he will win through and rise to be Commodore of the P. & O. Fleet. The positions of our men for the most part remain open for them after the war, and meantime, as a rule, they don't suffer pecuniarily.

The directors desire to express their appreciation publicly of the manner in which those who remain with us, who are doing good public service and running great risks, have responded loyally to the work, though the ships have in almost every instances been obliged to go to sea with less than their usual complement of officers and engineers. Their only complaint has been that they have not had an opportunity of doing more for their country. But when you consider that forty-two ships out of our fleet of sixty have been engaged in Government service at one time or another, and that the ships which have remained to us have been carrying the mails and keeping up communications, I am satisfied that you will consider the men in the P. & O. vessels engaged in the company's ordinary work have been doing good service for the country. (Applause.) I hope all our commanders, officers and engineers will view the matter in this light. The directors certainly do.

Increased Passage Rates Possible

The cost of operating the ships has increased by leaps and bounds. Some six months ago we raised our passage rates two or three pounds to help, to some extent, to meet the increased cost of working, and reluctant as we shall be to make any further increase I am afraid this may be forced upon us. The Budget will take something out of the Company's earnings, and what is left of the surplus over the average of the two or three preceding years will in all probability be to a great extent swallowed up in the impending overhauls of the ships through being hard driven, and through difficulty in getting labour to do the repairs.

We don't know—nobody does know—what the future has in store in the shape of additional levies which will be made upon you to meet the expenditure involved by the war. Whatever these may be they have to be met, and as our men of a fighting age are giving their lives, so must we give our property to the nation. No sacrifice is too great to secure that victory without which life would be intolerable.

When the war is crowned with victory for the Allies, as it will be, the resources of the country, the intelligence, the energy, the industry, and, let us hope, the thrift of the people will reassert themselves, and Great Britain will continue to be, as she still remains despite the demands upon her, the financial centre of the world. There is no doubt that most shipping companies have made money during the last twelve months owing to the rise in freights, brought about by so many ships belonging to ourselves and to our Allies having been engaged for the purposes of the war, and through the German and Austrian Mercantile Marine having been driven from the sea. The aftermath of the war has to be reckoned with, and the shipping industry of Great Britain will doubtless have in future much to contend with, especially as neutral and some other shipowners who have been reaping a far richer harvest than British shipping, will find themselves in a much better position to develop than will be the case with British shipowners, but, speaking for myself and for the P. & O. and British India Companies, I have no fear for the future. (Hear, hear). It may be an anticipation of coming bad times that is inducing some shipowners in this country to take advantage of the present inflated prices of ships to dispose of them and to retire from business. For the P. and O. and British India Companies there is no such *dolce far niente*. They are carrying on a national work and they could not, if they would, wind up and go into retirement. On the contrary they must and will continue to develop, they must endeavor, and they will endeavour, to maintain their services to the satisfaction of the Government and of the public. They must make provision for their employees when the time comes for them to coil up their ropes ashore, they must lay by ample depreciation for reinvestment in up-to-date vessels, and they must set aside a good margin of surplus profits in fat years to provide for the contingency of lean periods, and you, ladies and gentlemen, must rest content with a return in the way of dividend which can only be described as moderate for the risks you run and for the capital you employ in your undertakings.

An Example for the Enemy

There has long been a curious disposition on the part of some politicians and others to be what I might call in homely parlance "down" on the British shipowner. I don't know why, unless it is because a certain amount of success has attended his efforts, his energes, and his enterprise. Unaided by Government favor, in spite of obstructions and difficulties which he has constantly had to encounter, he has built up a fleet and an organization which is the envy of the world, and which the German Emperor was always encouraging Herr Ballin and other German shipowners to follow and surpass.

The advance of the Suez Canal Company's receipts has been checked by the war. For 1916 the outlook is not bright, and the Canal Company propose to raise their charges by c.50 per ton from April 1 next, that is, from f.6.25 to f.6.75 per ton. This will involve the P. and O. and British India Companies in a considerably larger expenditure for passing through the Canal. But I don't think we can reasonably make any objection. The expenses of operating the Canal have increased considerably owing to the rise in cost of coal and stores, the standing charges can only be slightly reduced, while the franc is worth a good deal less in sterling than it was before the war, and the dues, as you know, are paid in francs. If the traffic decreases further we may have to face another rise, but if the traffic does not further decrease, or improves, as we hope it may, the 6.75 rate should remain. When normal conditions return we hope the Canal Company will be able to revert to the 6.25 rate, and we look forward to a gradual reduction from that figure to the 5 francs which we trust may be ultimately established.

The Suez Canal Company has dealt reasonably and fairly with the shipowners in the past, and I feel satisfied that the shipowners will be disposed to meet the company in the same spirit in the unfortunate position in which the company finds itself placed owing to the war. The gallant French nation is making great sacrifices in blood and treasure to secure that victory on which we are all determined, and which will come to us in due time. A dividend of Frs. 120 per share will yield something under 3 per cent. on the value at which the shares have been bought by the great majority of the present shareholders, and this I am sure no one on this side of the Channel will grudge.

The Mails

I have mentioned that over 50 per cent. of our steamers are in Government service. The bulk of the remainder of our fleet has been hard run maintaining our onerous mail contract, and the demands on the limited space of our fast ships for the carriage of mails have been altogether unprecedented. Our vessels have now to find accommodation for mails frequently occupying 1,200 to 1,500 tons of space, which leaves very little room for cargo, and we are obliged under our contract to carry all mails that are offered to us. We find ourselves, in consequence, under a considerable disability, but I make these remarks in no spirit of complaint; on the contrary, we have the satisfaction of feeling that we are doing our duty by the Post Office, which we have served now for an unbroken period of seventy-eight years. I am sure the proprietors will support the Board in the attitude of reasonableness which they have adopted towards H.M. Government at the present time, even at some very considerable loss to themselves.

The war has made it impossible to lay down any new ships with a prospect of early delivery in the past twelve months, all the yards being for the most part occupied with Government work, and the only vessels we have under construction are two high-class mail steamers. The Board, however, have an extensive building programme in view. The loss of the Umeta falls upon the Government, but she cannot be replaced for many months. We cannot be too grateful to the Admiralty and to the Navy for the complete immunity from casualty from enemy ships with which the P. and O. vessels, their passengers, and their ships' companies have so far been able to sail the seas all through this war.

The Amalgamation

You will be glad to know that the amalgamation of the P. and O. and British India Companies, which was completed about fifteen months ago, is working in every respect satisfactorily, and that considerable advantages have already been realized by the complete fusion of interests, and as time goes on these should be increased. After a year's experience of the administration of the two companies I am glad to say that the anticipations of eighteen months ago which led the directors to bring about the amalgamation are being realized. We are sanguine enough to hope that taken together we shall be able to average out a modest return to the proprietors on what is, considering the intrinsic value and earning power of our joint assets, a very small capital.

When paying the interim dividend on our deferred stock in the spring the board gave it, perhaps you may think too generously, free of income tax. The tax was 2s. 6d. in the £. Now it is considerably more, but having started on what you may regard as a rake's progress we propose, with your approval, to apply it to the final dividend and bonus, at least for this year. The directors have made ample provision for depreciation, both in our ships and in our securities. Every penny not required in the business of both companies has been lent to the Government to assist in financing the war, and on this course it is our intention to continue.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the motion of Lord Inchcape, seconded by Sir William Adamson.

The Chairman.—I have now to propose that a dividend for the half-year ended September 30 last of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, less income-tax, and a dividend of 5 per cent. with a bonus of 5 per cent. on the deferred stock, free of income-tax, as recommended in the report be now declared, and that payment of the same be made on and after the 16th instant.

Mr. W. G. Rathbone seconded and the resolution was carried.

Messrs. E. H. Cunard and P. W. Williams were re-elected directors and, on the motion of Sir Alexander Pedler, a vote of thanks to the directors and staff was passed.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Tuesday, January 4, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S'hai Lands Tls. 106.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.75
Anglo Dutch Tls. 8.00 X N I.
Anglo Javas Tls. 19.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 19.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 19.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 19.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.75
Batu Anams Tls. 3.00
Bukits Tls. 7.25
Bukits Tls. 7.50
Chempedaks Tls. 21.00
Chemors Tls. 3.00
Consolidated Tls. 6.10
Consolidated Tls. 6.25
Dominions Tls. 21.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 13.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 28.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 30.00
Kamuntings Tls. 15.00
Kapalas Tls. 1.55
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 17.00
Padangs Tls. 23.00
Repahs Tls. 2.00
Semambus Tls. 2.50
Semambus Tls. 2.60
Senawangs Tls. 27.50
Senawangs Tls. 28.00
Senawangs Tls. 27.50
S'hai Pahangs Tls. 3.10
S'hai Pahangs Tls. 3.00
S'hai Pahangs Tls. 3.10
S'hai Pahangs Tls. 3.20
Sungei Duri Tls. 15.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 17.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 11.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 11.50
Tebongs Tls. 40.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.25
Chengs Tls. 5.50
Pengkalans Tls. 16.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.57½

Direct Business Reported:

S'hai Cotton Tls. 88.50
S'hai Cotton Tls. 90.00
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50
Batu Anams Tls. 3.00
Bukits Tls. 7.00
Consolidated Tls. 6.10
Consolidated Tls. 6.20
Dominions Tls. 21.50
Dominions Tls. 22.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 13.50 January
Pengkalans Tls. 16.00
Seekee Tls. 8.75
Tanah Merah Tls. 10.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Tuesday, January 4, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 16.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.40 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.45 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.50 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.50 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 6.20
Chemors Tls. 2.90 cash
Chemors Tls. 3.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50 cash
Klebangs Tls. 5.80 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 21.00 January
Anglo Javas Tls. 20.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.10 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.50 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.63 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.60 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.50 cash
Gulas Tls. 13.50 cash

Direct

Pahangs Tls. 3.00 cash
Pahangs Tls. 3.10 cash
Ulobris Tls. 3.00 cash
Gulas Tls. 13.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 40.00 cash
Almas Tls. 23.00 cash
Almas Tls. 23.50 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 17.00 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.50 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.60 cash
Almas Tls. 23.75 January
Wharves Tls. 92.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 17.00 cash

December Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., advise us that the output of dry rubber for the month of December from the Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. was 12,100 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for the month of December from the following estates are as follows:—

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. 80,114 lbs.
Kroewoek Java Plantations Ltd. 10,099 lbs.
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates Ltd. 22,704 lbs.
Ziangbe Rubber Company Ltd. 34,452 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for the month of December from the Pengkalan Durian Estate Ltd. was 12,253 lbs.

Messrs. R. N. Truman inform us that the output of dry rubber from the undermenticned estate is as follows: The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd., output for the year ending December 31, 1915 was Rubber 116,355 lbs. Coffee 2.158 piculs.

The output of dry rubber from the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. for the month of December was 17,500 lbs., and from the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd. was 19,238 lbs.

We are informed by Messrs. Brand Bros. and Co. that the output of dry rubber for the proceeding month from the Sua Manglis Rubber Co., Ltd. was 8,023 lbs.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co.'s Ltd. output of dry rubber for the month of December was 22,700 lbs.

The December output of dry rubber from the undermentioned estates are as follows:

Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. 23,500 lbs.
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd. 12,151 lbs.
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd. 6,315 lbs.
Tanah Merah Estate Ltd. 5,907 lbs.

Messrs. Schiller and Co. state that the estimated output of dry rubber from the Kamunting Rubber Plantation Co.'s estate for December is 17,000 lbs.

The outputs of dry rubber from the undermentioned estates, as reported by Messrs. Meyer and Mensor, for December, was:—

	lbs.
Sungei-Duri Rubber Estate	14,950
Shanghai-Palung Rubber Estate	10,709

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the undermentioned estates, inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the month of December was as follows:—

The Alma Estates, Ltd. ..... 22,500 lbs.
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd. ..... 17,000 lbs.
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. ..... 10,250 lbs.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Ltd. ..... 35,223 lbs.

The China Realty Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited, for the month of December, 1915, was 28,837 lbs.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:—

Output of dry rubber for December	116,819 lbs.
Shipped to London during December	94,006 lbs.
Cocoanuts	72,176 Nuts
Rainfall	2 inches

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., state that the estimated output of dry rubber from the undermentioned estates for the month of December was as follows:—

Tebong Rubber and Taploca Estate, Ltd.	52,500 lbs.
Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd	9,400 lbs.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$25 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.35 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.70.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$425.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	$950.
Yangtsze	$280 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152 B.
Hongkong Fire	$402½ S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	90s. 7½d.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 19½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 53 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12.35.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3¼.
Raub	Tls. 3 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$83 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 59 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$77 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106½.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 106 Sa.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$6¾ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41½.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 2.80.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 110.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$125 Sa.
Green Island	$10½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 35 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 120 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$100.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6½ B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 22 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 19 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 8.20 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 50 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 3 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7½ B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 3 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 21 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 6¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 21 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 13½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 30 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 15 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.55 Sa.
Kapayang	Tls. 23½ B.
Karan	Tls. 20½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 17 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 28 B.
Padang	Tls. 23 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 16½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7 B.
Repah	Tls. 2 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 9 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 27¾ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 5¾ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3.10 B.
Singala	Tls. 3¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 17 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.10 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11 B.
Tebong	Tls. 40 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 91.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 30 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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U.S. $7,460,000

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G. HOGG,
Manager.

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Fully Paid Up Capital ... 4,000,000.00
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Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
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C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

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Russo-Asiatic Bank, L. Jezierski and G. Carrere, managers.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine, L. Ardain, manager.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., K. Kodama, manager.
Banque Industrielle de Chine, G. Lion, manager.
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, W. A. Hoehn, manager.
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Issuing all forms of Life Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

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(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

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For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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Paid-up Capital $100,000.

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Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

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5559.

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Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital..... Tls. 7,500,000
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Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank," and Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

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Russians Lose 3,000 Prisoners in a Week

(Continued from Page 4)

had only light artillery. Apparently they had received Italian re-inforcements. After three days violent and tenacious fighting, according to the Italian reports, the Servians were almost annihilated. The Bulgarians continue to advance.

Ghent's Flemish University

The transformation of the Ghent university into a Flemish university is to be prepared by order of Baron von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, as is reported from Brussels. The necessary sums are included in the budget of 1916.

The Berlin papers point out the importance of the realisation of this plan, which has been asked without success by the Flemish since 1840 and express their hope and conviction that the famous Alma Mater will continue its scientific importance and activity and will, besides, bring progress in future to Flemish culture and science.

Sofia reports that Field Marshal von Mackensen was received with general enthusiasm by the population and the representatives of the King and the government. After having visited the German and Austro-Hungarian Ministers, the Field Marshal was received in audience by King Ferdinand. Afterwards, there was a great banquet in the palace. The population of Sofia cheered the General where-ever he was visible. He left the same evening for Sofia.

Reports from Athens state that the Greek Government has protested a second time against fortification of the surroundings of Salonica by the Entente troops.

Bulgarian Reprisals

The Bulgarian Government has arrested the French Vice-Consul in Sofia, as a reprisal against the illegal arrest of the Bulgarian Consul in Salonica. The Vice-Consul had remained in Sofia, with the permission of the Bulgarian Government, in order to assist the Dutch Minister charged with the representation of French interests.

Sofia reports that the Greek authorities immediately asked from the French General Sarrail the liberation of the Consuls illegally imprisoned. Greek officers and gendarmes have been charged with the custody of the Consulates.

The Greek Government had been promised by the Entente that any measures taken against the Consuls of the Central Powers would be communicated to the Greek Government beforehand. The pretext of General Sarrail that airmen attacked Salonica is not valid, since the airmen only attacked and damaged the camps of the allies.

The whole Greek population shares the view of their Government and considers the French encroachment a brutal violation of Greek sovereignty.

Constantinople reports that, near Save, in Persia, native volunteers defeated the Russians and captured two machine-guns and one automobile. The Russians lost 180 wounded. Another Persian detachment attacked the Russians north of Hamadan and captured two guns.

Athens reports that the French have occupied the Greek Island of Kataklorize. The Greek Government has protested against this new violation of Greece's neutrality.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that the appointment of Prince Ferman to be Persian Premier astonishes nobody. It is considered to be irrelevant, since in Persia a real central government is lacking, but in Kum a government has been constituted which is composed of the best men of the Parliament. The mounted police and the majority of the tribes obey this government.

Another strong government has been formed at Kermanshah, which holds Prince Ferman's only son as hostage; a third government is that of Emir Kishmet. All three Governments are opposed against the rule of the British and Russians.

According to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, Sweden has forbidden all officers and soldiers of the army and navy to stay in belligerent countries. The order also comprises military persons who are newspaper correspondents.

Bulgarian War Credit

Sofia reports that the Sobranje has unanimously voted a credit of 500,000,000 Lei for military objects. M. Genadieff, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared on this occasion: "I am sorry that I signed the Bukharest treaty, when I was Minister, since Macedonia was lost by it. The world's war has changed this. The whole Bulgarian nation is united. We must provide the necessary means for the army which has created united Bulgaria."

The Kaiser has conferred the Red Cross medal of the first class upon the famous physician, Dr. Ferdinand, Prince of Bavaria, for special merits with regard to the attention of wounded and sick soldiers.

Interesting statistics are published by the Berliner Tageblatt. The number of inhabitants of the Entente countries amounted on August 10, 1914, to 230,000,000 and of the Central Powers to 116,000,000, while on January 1, 1916, the Entente had 196,000,000 and the Central Powers 150,000,000, so that the difference of the population has decreased from 114,000,000 to 46,000,000. The Central Powers have occupied about half a million square kilometers, which is nearly as much as when they conquered an average of 1,000 square kilometers a day.

The Daily Telegraph recently published a report from Gorz saying that the Austrians had started a rule of terror, had court-martialled two American bankers, who had declined to cash checks and that both were shot as spies. Although the report in itself seemed improbable, the Austro-Hungarian authorities, after careful inquiries found that it was untrue from one end to the other and that neither this nor anything similar ever has happened at Gorz.

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A MUSICAL MELANGE OF MIRTH AND MELODY
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"NATURE STUDIES—THE CRICKET" Interesting
"THE UNCLE'S WILLS" Comedy
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IN THREE PARTS
LATEST WAR SCENES in the GAUMONT GRAPHIC and Several Other New Pictures

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"NELLIE, THE LION TAMER"
Animal Drama in 2 parts
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"HORSE THIEF'S WIFE" Drama
"WANTED A MUMMY" Comic
"OUR BOY'S FUTURE CAREER" Comic
"MABEL'S NEW HERO" Keystone Comic

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	12-14
Pomfret	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$1.50-2.00
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	15-16
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.05
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Coke ..	„	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Fr.ch	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Reg star.
Today.									
Chefoo	Kanon	9.30*	9.30*	9 30*	..		9 30*	9.30*	9.00*
Tsnaku	Tungwah	10.30*	..		..				10.00*
Tientsin	Tungwah	..	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train		5.00			..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiuling		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiuling	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Ningsbao	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Feiching	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	7.00	A5.00
Foochow	Heinming	9.00	5 00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tomorrow.									
Japan U.S.A.	Kasuga Maru	10.00*			..	10 00*	..	..	9.30*
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Kasuga Maru	..	K10.00*	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	E10.30*	10.00*
Tientsin	Sishan	2.30		..	..	..	..	..	2 00
Friday, Jan. 7.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Poltava	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Hankow	Loongwo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Poyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
River Ports	Poyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Saturday, Jan. 8.									
Europe via Suez	Athos	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(7th)
Hongkong and Canton	Athos	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*
Ports, Straits, India, U.S.A	Athos	..	..	H9.00*	..	..	9.00*	..	8.30*
Hongkong and Canton	Sado Maru	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Japan & U. S. A.	Chikuzen M.	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Hongkong	Sado Maru	..	11 30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Chikuzen M.	..	L11.30*	11.30*	..	..	11.30*	Fnoon	11.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Sado Maru	..	..	11.30*	..	D11.30*	11 30*	Fnoon	11.30*
Hankow	Nganking	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Luchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Mishima Maru		5.00		..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Nganking	9.00	..		..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9 00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Sunday, Jan. 9.									
Hongkong and Canton	Mishima Maru	10.00*	.	..	..	..	..	..	9.3 *
Hongkong and beyond	Mishima Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	G11.00*	11.3 *
Monday, Jan. 10.									
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	.	..	..
Tuesday, Jan 11									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.
A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.
B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
D Registration 11 a.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 9.30 a.m.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 11 a.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 10 a.m.
H Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Athos will close at noon on January 7.
I Registration and Parcel post until 9 a.m.
J Registration 8.30 p.m.
K Registration 9.30 a.m.
L Registration 11 a.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wangiin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking ... 7.00 Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China.. 6.15	
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China.. 9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports .....11.45 Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports .....11.45 Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places .... 4.00 Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China... 9.00 Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow. 6.00 Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan .....12.30 Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ..... 8.30 Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan..6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m. Woosung Train	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D. ..... 7.00 Steamer	
Shanghai ..... Steamer	
Tsungmi and Paochen.... 8.30 Steam Launch every other day	
Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio. 8.30 Steam Launch	
Minghong and Nankiao .. 8.30 Steam Launch	
Huchow, Nanzing & Linghu.11.00 Steam Launch	
Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao .....noon Steam Launch	
Tangsi .....noon Steam Launch	
Haimenting and Miaochen. 3.00 Steam Launch	
Chowpu ..... Steam Launch	
Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang .... 4.00 Steam Launch	
Tachang ..... 9.00 Courier	
Kiangnan Arsenal. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Taipoo. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Chwanaha ..... 7.00 Foot Boat	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 6		Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
16		Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N Y K
21		Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Pr.	Hoperaft	C P R
28	P.M	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
30	6 30*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	[illegible]	N. Y. K.
Feb 8		Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Togawa	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Jan 5	10 30	Kobe Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satch	N. Y. K
5	A.M	Nagasaki	Glenlogan	Br.	Stallard	Glen Line
6	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
6	11.30	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N Y K
6	6 0 *	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	Gilroy	J. M. & Co
7	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	Rus. V. F.
8	1.0	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chibunen Maru	Jap.	Yauhara	N Y K
28	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	T. K. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Jan 5	D.L.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flynn	B. & S.
8	A.M	Marseilles etc.,	Athos	Fr.	Dorise	Cie M M
9	1 00	London via Cape	Ishima Maru	Jap	Wada	N Y K
10		Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Glen'ington	P & O.
19	A.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr	Laurial	C e M M
23	noon	London via Cape	Suwa Maru	Jap	[illegible]kire	N. Y. K.
24	..	Marseilles etc.,	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P & O
24	..	Marseilles etc.,	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
25	..	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
27	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	r.	King	P. & O.
Feb 2	..	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Meges	M. M.
16		Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	[illegible]eveque	M M
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Jan 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br	Eedy	B & S
5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Haihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	Stott	B. & S.
5	A.M.	Swatow	Heinkong	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S.N Co.
5	P M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 5	10 00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co
.. 6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B & S.
.. 6	A M	Foochow	Haiming	Chi.	Vekinson	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 6	A.M	Hongkong, Canton	Feiching	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 8	1 00	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
.. 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Foochow	Br.	Davies	B. & S
11	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
.. 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A T Co.
.. 25	P M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Jan 5	11.00*	Chefoo	Kansu	Br.	Freer	B & S
5	D.L	Taingtau	Wenchow	Br.	Purslow	B. & S.
5		Hongkong	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Y biko	C M R.
5	A M	Vladivostock	Glenlogan	Br.	[illegible]nderson	Glen Line
6		Dalny	Ishin Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	N. Y. K.
6	D L	Tientsin	Sishan	Br.	Simons	K M A.
7	P.M	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	[illegible]ssel	R. V. F.
8	11 30	Taingtau	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	N. M. R.
8	noon	Dalny	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N K K
11	3 0	w.h.w. C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br	[illegible]	B. & S.
11	noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	I C
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Jan 5	M.N	Hankow, etc.,	Ningshao	Chi	Murray	N S N Co
5	M.N	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
5	M.N	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K
6	M.N	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S N
6	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
.. 6	M.N	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnegban	B. & S.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
.. 8	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wyell	B. & S
.. 9	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	M.SN.Co.
10	M.N	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	M SN.Co
.. 11	M.N.	do	Yingchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
12	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Bommville	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 4	Ningpo	Kiang sze	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 4	Foochow	Anping Maru	1052	Jap.	Minra	N. K. K	
Jan 4	Chefoo	Heiming	1428	Chi.	Macpherson	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 4	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 4	Hongkong	Poonan	942	Chi.	Mackie	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 4	Hongkong	Chungking	984	Br.	Monkman	B & S.	
Jan 4	Hongkong	Namsang	4035	Br.	Gilroy	J. M. & Co.	
Jan 4	Japan	Miyo Maru	986	Jap.	Nakayama	Kaihn M.A	
Jan 4	Hongkong	Atsuta Maru	5284	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.	
Jan 4	Japan	Kashima Maru	6211	Jap.	Tabusa	N Y K	
Jan 4	Hankow	Tohyang Maru	1957	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 3	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1042	Nor	Larsen	K. M. A.
3		Yamibari Maru	558	Jap.	Kano	N K K
4	Moji	Yangtsze	1449	Br.	Hodgson	[illegible]
4	Wuhu	Otaru Maru	1249	Jap.	[illegible]hashi	M. B. K.
4	Hankow	Wingsang	1339	Br.	Linsmar	I. M. & Co.
4	Weihaiwei	Szechuen	1122	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co
4	Hankow, etc.,	Kutwo	1923	Br.	Cain	B. & S
4	Japan	Chikugo Maru	1446	Jap.	Hibh	J. M. & Co
4	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	2093	Jap.	Ayamaizu	N. Y. K.
4	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangyu	590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C M SN.Co.
4	Japan	Colombo Maru	920	Jap.	Yamamoto	N. Y. K.
4	Japan	Kisi Maru	1616	Jap.	Kato	M. B. K. Co
4	Ningpo	Tungtsze	2012	Chi.	Hsu	C.M.SN.Co

Men-of-War in Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
FNF	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3918	17	318	Fewel
Sp	Dec. 1	Cruise	Eleano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
Sp	Oct. 3	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton
Sp	Dec. 17	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	40	Strait
Sp	Dec. 2	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	30	King
PAOBI	Dec. 15	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Goss

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	City of Bombay	Nov. 21
	Glengyle	Nov. 25
	Harima Maru	Dec. 18
	Hirano Maru	Nov. 14
	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
	Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
	Katori Maru	Nov. 28
	Kioto	Dec. 14
	Lycaon	Dec. 18
	Mentor	Nov. 27
	Nagoya	Nov. 18
	Ningchow	Nov. 25
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Polynesien	Dec. 8
For Bombay		
	Namur**	Dec. 12
	Nankin**	Dec 26
	Sardinia**	Nov. 29
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Aki Maru	Dec. 5
	Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
	Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
	Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
	Monteagle	Dec. 13
	Shidzuoka Maru	Nov. 16
	Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
	Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
	Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28
For New York		
	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
	Inverclyde	Nov. 28
	Saint Bede	Nov. 13
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Manila Maru	Dec. 24
	Panama	Dec. 16
	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3
For Copenhagen		
	Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
	Madala	Nov. 24
	Yeddo	Nov. 22

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 3
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 5
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Hyson	Nov. 13	Jan. 8
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan.	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 5	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 12
Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mongara	Nov. 19	Jan. 3
Monmouthshire		Jan. 10
Namur		Feb. 3
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nellore**	Dec. 16	Jan. 8
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Oopack	Nov. 11	Jan. 15
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 16
Priam	Nov. 13	Jan. 9
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 5
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 20
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 5
Tottori Maru	Nov. 18	Jan. 20

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Awa Maru	Dec. 14	Jan. 11
Sado Maru	Nov. 24	Jan. 9
Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 20
Tamta Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

LEFT SYDNEY

Eastern	Dec. 15	Jan. 12

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Oct. 30	Jan. 10
City of Bristol	Sept. 25	Jan. 6
City of Colombo	Nov. 15	Jan. 25
Egremont Castle	Oct. 15	Jan. 18
Indra		Jan. 8
Kathlamba	Oct. 15	Jan. 5
St. Patrick	Oct. 15	Jan. 6
Welsh Prince	Oct. 30	Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27
Cordillere	Dec. 12	Jan. 14
Porthos	Nov. 28	Jan. [illegible]

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tongking		Jan. 10

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mexico Maru		Feb. 15
Panama Maru		Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru		Feb. 18
Tuscan Prince	Nov. 5	Jan. 5

*Due date is approximate
**Tranhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan, Capt. A. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, January 6, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The str. Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on the 8th inst., at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 11 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Hyson left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French mails of November 28 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, January 3, at noon and may be expected to arrive at Woosung today, the 5th inst., at 11 p.m. and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) tomorrow, at 6 a.m.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 4th.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore with the English mail of November 27, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday, the 8th inst.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Athos with the American mails left Kobe for Shanghai on Monday, January 3, at 11 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Thursday morning, the 6th inst., at 6 a.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co.'s Lower Buoys) on the same day at 9 a.m.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon with the French mails of December 26 on her maiden trip left Port Said for Shanghai on Friday, December 31 and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) on January 27.

The silk ex R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan which left Shanghai on December 4 arrived at New York on December 30.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus left Manila for Shanghai via Hongkong on Monday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikuzen Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 10 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, Jan. 8.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Miss M. Nicholson, Mr. K. Tsen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ekvall and 3 children, Miss T. Ekvall, Mr. M. C. Hsu, Mr. C. M. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Sherman, Mr. K. P. Yang, Miss I. N. Porter, Mr. P. Hurley, Mr. A. Okada, Mr. P. A. Kelleberg, Mr. Zang Potzan, Dr. M. Oshima, Mr. K. A. Nordhang, Mr. O. Hansen, Mr. O. Uglem, Mr. O. H. Lie, Mr. H. Rustod, Mr. M. Andestad, Mr. H. E. Tiltnes, Mr. and Mrs. Tveit, Miss I. Ohrset, Miss H. M. Baalstrud, Miss M. Ruspergard, Miss J. Luraas, Miss M. Vaabenae, Mr. I. Yoshitoshi, Mr. D. Komoto, Mrs. T. Hisa.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru:—Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mrs. Chun Chee, Mrs. Cheung Chee, Mrs. F. Deguchi, Mrs. A. H. Estes, Mr. J. C. Estes, Mr. F. S. Porrest, Miss G. Hamming, Mr. G. Harlow, Mrs. G. Harlow and child, Mrs. Kwock Chee, Miss H. E. Kunkle, Mr. Lo Lim Yuck and Mr. Lo Kwong Wai, Mrs. Lo Pow On, Mrs. Lo Shui Yuen, Mr. Lo Yue Tap, Mr. Lo Kwong Chun, Mr. Lo Hun Cheong, Mrs. Lo Lau Chee, Mrs. Lo Yu Nai, Mrs. Lo Sam Nai, Master Lo Wing Kit, Miss Lo Pow Ping, Miss Lo Pow Sin, Mr. Lo Hun Chong and Master Lo Chun, Master Lo Chung, Mr. R. C. Morton, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Col. C. A. Ootterstrom, Mrs. C. A. Ootterstrom, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Prayer and child, Mr. Pong Tsze Leung, Mr. R. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Reilley, Mr. H. C. Rice, Major C. Shirley, Mr. F. J. White, Mr. G. M. Young. In Transit:—Mr. K. Arimitsu, Mr. S. Inouye, Mr. R. Wakafu, Mr. H. Furner, Mr. A. Lade, Mr. C. Morley, Mr. T. Hing Tong, Mr. W. Van Rooyen, Mr. S. Weisford, Mr. E. L. Hawyes, Mr. F. Symes-Thompson, Mr. Lau Kam You, Mr. L. Ah Leong, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss Edidora Allen, Capt. C. H. Allen, P.C., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Botelho, Mr. C. A. Bruns, Mr. H. E. Collins, Mrs. H. E. Collins, Mr. R. R. Cummins, Miss L. E. Doll, Mr. J. M. Elias, Mr. C. P. Gilchrist, Mr. W. E. Guthrie, Dr. L. Green, Dr. H. J. Howard, Mrs. H. J. Howard, Miss Margaret Howard, Master James Howard, Mrs. E. Hall, Mr. J. M. Lugo, Mr. E. C. Layton, Mrs. E. C. Layton, Mr. B. Leon, Mr. M. K. Moorhead, Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mrs. Mar Shee, Master Low Choy-sing, Master Low Wah-sing, Mr. F. E. Nesmith, Mrs. W. K. Norton, Miss S. C. Peet, Miss E. L. Pilson, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Mr. W. L. Rohinson, Mrs. W. L. Robinson, Miss Ruth Robinson, Mrs. E. G. Robinson, Master William Robinson, Master F. Robinson, Rev. R. B. Thurber, Mrs. R. B. Thurber, Master Merwin Thurber, Master Robert Thurber, Miss Evelyn Thurber, Master Herbert Thurber, Mr. F. W. Wakefield, Mrs. F. W. Wakefield.

Per I.-C. s.s. Namsang from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, and Mr. Morriss.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Messrs. T. Y. Chen, A. Darggo, and P. Rammoss.

Per C.N. s.s. Chungking from Swatow:—Miss Perceboiss.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Foochow:—Miss De Boss.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mrs. W. Ehahardt, Miss E. Ehahardt, Mr. M. Greenfield. For Kobe:—Mr. R. H. Burr, Mr. H Hesakichi. For Yokohama:—Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Adams and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Henson. For Chicago:—Mr. J. B. Chevalier. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Alberger, Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Knickerbecker, Mrs. G. D. Robertson, Mrs. M. Greenfield, Mr. F. J. Davis, Miss A. Macbeth, Mr. E. Quackenbush, Mrs. E. D. Jones, Mr. S. Teplizki, Mr. R. du Fais, Mr. H. A. Brown, Mr. S. Vinocoorfe, Mr. M. Broomberg, Mr. M. Coltonof, Miss I. Rusmussen, Mr. M. H. Berry, Mr. M. Litvak, Mr. J. Holdenstein, Mr. I. Voltchek, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. O'Leary, Mr. Ling Wei-ching Mr. Ling King-hsi, Mr. Ling Zu-dei. For Boston:—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Havey, Miss L. M. Lybarger, Mrs. Chas. Abell. For St. Paul:—Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Ricker. For London:—Mr. J. A. Thomas, Mr. E. J. Ellison. For Indianapolis:—Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Thompson. For Omaha:—Miss E. F. Gaylord. For Montreal:—Mr. J. J. Evans. For Atlanta, Gal.:—Miss Addie Smith. For New York:—Mrs. W. B. Newlin, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Morse and child, Miss M. A. Kaplan. For Minneapolis:—Mrs. A. M. Salquist.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchang for Hongkong:—Mrs. Wang, and Mr. J. Naftaly.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—C. P. Simoes, Mr. F. W. Tower, and Mr. Smith.

Per s.s. Tatung for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Hide, Messrs. W. North and Myers.

Per s.s. Fengtien for Chefoo:—Dr. and Mrs. O. F. Hills. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Derouin.

Per s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Rev. J. Pollet, Messrs. Ralph, Lawson, Robinson and Harston.

Per s.s. Luenyi for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore, and Mr. Bons D'Anty.

Per s.s. Anhui for Hongkong:—Mrs. J. Johnston and two children, and Mr. C. Traldib.

Per s.s. Kwongsang for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Holmes and child, and Mr. P. Tod.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the Co.'s jetty at 11.30 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 4	Hankow	Albenga	769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B I
Jan 1	Hongkong	[illegible]	1855	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.	W T S
Jan 9	Dalny	Antiochus	5416	Br.	Flynn	B & S	P W E
Aug 4	Hongkong	Johemi	[illegible]	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Jan 2	Japan	Sansei Maru	1597	Jap.	Yemoto	S. Shokai	
Dec 13	Dalny	Chefoo	684	Br.	Sinclaer	M. B. K.	
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	1868	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus Lloyd	B I
Jan 1	Hankow	Shangon	289	Br.	Pindall	G. & Co.	C M E W
Jan 1	Japan	Ichibin Maru	1163	Jap.	Masuda	N.B.K.	N.S.C.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D Rickmers	687	Ger.	Voerbeak	R D & Co	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Bierworth	Ehlers Co.	B XIII
Jan 1	Hongkong	Feiching	980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.S N Co	10 D.
Jan 2	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Takano	N.K.K.	C M C W
Dec 31	Hongkong	Glenlogan	3209	Br.	Henderson	G L	N.Y.K.W.
Dec 24	Foochow	Hsean	837	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	C M L W
Jan 1	Swatow	Haihow	896	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 1	Foochow	Heinkong	1264	Chi.	Halkett	C.M S N Co	W I W
Jan 2	Dalny	Hakushin Maru	820	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	K.L.Y.W.
Dec 31	Dalny	Jinjo Maru	1768	Jap.	Yatsuyagi	S S Co	W W
Jan 3		J. A. Moffett		Am.			
Dec 19	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co.	Y P D
Sept 28	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.N.S.Co	K N A C
Dec 23	Hongkong	Kwongsang	2288	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co	O D
Jan 3		Taho		Chi			
Jan 3	Japan	Kasuga Maru	2887	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 3	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B & S	C N W
Jan 3	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 3	Swatow	Kansu	143	Br.	Monkman	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 2	Hankow	Hanyang	267	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.	C N C W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B I
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger	Lemann	Melchers	N G L B I
Jan 2	Hankow	Meian	481	Am.	Augustal	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Jan 3	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi	Murray	Tingshao	N.S.C.W.
Oct 6	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. C.	9 p
July 30	Taingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger	Artelt	H A L	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	6446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 11	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christianson	G.N.T.Co.	9 p.
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shohun	495	Chi	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 8	Hongkong	Sikiang	1665	Br.	Williams	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 1	Hankow	Talee Maru	2978	Jap.	Inword	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Jan 2	Hankow	Tuckwo	2672	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co.	H W
Jan 3	Japan	Taki Maru		Jap.			
Jan 3	Chwangtao	Tyer		Br.			
Jan 3	Swatow	Tungwah	745	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 2	Chefoo	Wenchow	898	Br.	Purslow	B. & S.	

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S.S. "CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28	Jan.
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18	Feb.
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17	Mar.
" "CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	14	Apr.
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6	May
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3	June

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons		
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	10	Feb.
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	7	Mar.
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	4	Apr.
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	23	May
		20	June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons		
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	30	Jan.
" "CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	27	Feb.
		26	Mar.

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Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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Germany Talks of Renewing Her Submarine War; French Sentiment Against America

If Note to Britain Has No Effect Berlin May Feel Free to Resume Attacks

(*New York Times*)

Berlin, November 15.—An interesting and significant change has slowly come over German public opinion about the American note to England, as the people have had time to digest the document. For weeks nearly every German believed that if President Wilson ever should send a note to England it would be a mild affair. His determined spirit and language comes as a shock of surprise.

Groping for an explanation many had concluded that President Wilson was only bluffing and the note mere shadow play. Today wide circles here are convinced that Wilson means business and the note is still being discussed from this new angle. George Bernhard writes in the Vossische Zeitung:

"The note undoubedly is meant seriously. In London, too, they are undeceiving themselves about that. The emotional game is at an end in America.

"Piquant taste is added by the fact that the English press is trotting out the identical arguments against America's demands which it formerly ridiculed and held up to scorn when Germany made use of them. Everything indicates that sharp deeds will follow the sharp words.

"I by no means subscribe to the opinion that America will allow the matter to be drawn out unduly. Besides, the English would have nothing to win by procrastination. They face an insoluble dilemma. Either they will give way to America, in which case the entire economic war on Germany falls into the water, or they will not give way, hoping that America will do nothing further.

"But Germany will still have a word to say in the matter. One must assume that Germany has not bound herself to the United States Government for eternity to fit the form of her submarine war to America's demands. The promise that preceded our giving in was that America would protest to England against the misuse of her paper blockade further. The Americans have kept their promise, but if they don't accomplish anything the day must come on which Germany will declare that she is no longer able to abide by her self-imposed limitations.

"Then the Americans will have seen what, unfortunately they did not appreciate earlier—that it isn't we, but the English, who have hurt their trade. The day on which the new chapter in submarine warfare is first opened by us we will see the collapse of the whole structure which the English press has reared to make its readers believe that Germany had given up its submarine war from weakness. England's statesmen are not to be envied for the choice they are forced to make. To us it is immaterial which way they go."

Roosevelt's Denunciation of Wilson Brings Out French Criticism Of The President

(*New York Times*)

Paris, November 15.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a statement of his views on America's responsibilities in relation to the war, published in today's Petit Journal, has made a greater sensation and created a more friendly feeling than President Wilson with all his speeches and notes. So far as can be judged from first impressions, it bids fair to alter the whole attitude of the French people toward America. It is no exaggeration to say that the average Frenchman had come to consider Americans as a nation of tradesmen, disregarding duty, honor, or anything that interfered with their profits or comfort.

Rightly or wrongly, France is convinced that the President has been influenced by a desire to conciliate the German-American vote and by the greedy self-interest of the beef packers and cotton growers. The latest American note to Great Britain is considered a sophistical attempt to pander to such interests, irrespective of the embarrassment it may cause the Allies.

Like Colonel Roosevelt, the French feel that the Germans have forfeited the right to the same treatment as that accorded to the Allies—a right which Wilson persists in giving them. Thinking that he ought to have acted sooner and more vigorously, they blame America for what they consider the President's pusillianimity. Americans who have visited the French provinces say that the feeling against them is so strong that they have been compelled to return to Paris.

The remark of a young officer in a street car illustrates the effect of Colonel Roosevelt's vigorous phrases: "What a pity a man like that is no longer your President instead of Wilson! If Roosevelt were President, America would have a world position worthy of her greatness, instead of being less important than Greece or Sweden."

The Patrie takes a similar line, saying:

"Roosevelt expresses his opinions with his habitual healthy vigor, based not on pretended diplomatic necessities or electoral considerations, but solely on principles of loyalty and honor. His reasoning thus far has the force lacking in the more or less prudent dissertations of international opportunism.

"The ex-President says outright that he would have intervened at the outset. Alas! that he was not in power! How the course of events would have been changed! By firmness neutrals would have rendered humanity a greater service than by the whole gamut of pacifist theories, necessarily valueless in the actual situation.

"America would also have saved herself from the danger, daily growing more definite, which Colonel Roosevelt clearly foresees. In his words, 'America must awake from her golden dreams.' She must prepare defenses against Germany, her enemy, as that of the rest of humanity. America's isolation is ended; she cannot escape from the world war's consequences.

"In their own interests his countrymen will surely realize now that Roosevelt is right. Had they listened to him before, the war might already have been over."

Gives 5 Ambulances To Aid the French

MRS DANIEL GUGGENHEIM.

New York, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, has given $12,000 for the equipment of five light hospital cars which are to be used in serving French soldiers in the advanced trenches. The heavy cars formerly in use have been found impracticable, and the Guggenheim machines are expected to result in the saving of scores of lives which otherwise would have been lost.

The money has been given to the Vacation War Relief Committee of the Vacation Association, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the president, and which has been carrying on a campaign to send two such surgical motor fleets to the fighting Frenchmen at the front. Already $3,000 has been subscribed toward a second fleet of five cars, and it is hoped that the necessary $12,000 will not be long in forthcoming.

The money contributed by Mrs. Guggenheim has been cabled to Mrs. Edith Wharton the novelist in Paris, and the five automobiles have already started toward the Alsatian front. Mrs. Wharton will present the cars to the French War Office in the name of the War Relief Committee.

In the Courts

Charge of Counterfeiting

A Chinese case that started with harges of counterfeiting notes and ended with insinuations in other directions, began yesterday, in the Mixed Court, before Mr. M. F. Perkins, American Assessor. There were two prisoners charged with counterfeiting notes of the Hupeh Government Bank. Mr. G. D. Musso represented the Chinese government in the prosecution and Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for the accused.

Mr. Rice objected to going on with the case declaring that he believed the charges against his clients had been trumped up. Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecutor for the police, then intimated on behalf of the police that he opposed the charges brought by Mr. Musso.

Mr. Musso said that Mr. Newman had no "locus standi" in the case but that he could join the defense. He added that it would be highly amusign to see an attorney of the Municipal Council defending prisoners charged with forgery and robbery.

Before the hearing ended Mr. Musso said that he had a very grave matter to lay before the court. He said that the following report had appeared in five of the local Chinese papers:

"The case of Chan Ta-fi and Wen Tse-yen will be heard at the Mixed Court at 2 p.m. on the 4th January. Two witnesses from Hupeh on this case were examined in the morning of the 3rd at 8 a.m. by Mr. Musso, the advocate for the Chinese Government, and by Li Shih-fang, the Chief of the Detectives in Shanghai of the office of Inspector General of the Yangtsze Region, and Wang Mei-lin, a deputy from the provincial government of Hupeh.

"The evidence was dictated by the Interpreter Yang Jung-chi and the examination was concluded at noon. Liu Shih-fang has written to General Yang Shan-teh, the Military Commissioner at the Kiangnan Arsenal, asking him to send Chen Hsi, who has been brought down from Nanking to Shanghai, to the Mixed Court at 1 p.m. on the 4th so as to be cross-examined in connection with the case of Chan Ta-fi and Wen Tse-yen."

Mr. Musso said that the statements were absolutely false and that he would take what steps he ought, as a private citizen, to take in the matter.

Mr. Newman then said that he had a more serious matter to bring before the court. He then read a translation from the Sinwanpao of the 31st which said that Mr. Wang, Mixed Court Magistrate, and Mr. Musso had on the previous day at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, studied together the evidence which was to be brought against the two defendants.

"That is another falsehood," said Mr. Musso, "I have not been in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for the last 30 days."

The case was adjourned to this afternoon.

The charges against the prisoners were as sensational as the rest of the case. In outlining his case Mr. Musso said that at the beginning of last year a man named Tsung Kee was arrested at Nanking in possession of a number of forged notes, as a result of which warrants for the arrest of several other men were applied for.

One of counsel's witnesses would give evidence to the effect that the accused were concerned in the planning of a robbery in the Hupeh province. Funds were needed to find out a place which could be robbed, and the defendants came forward with $200 in forged notes which they gave to the witness to defray the expenses on condition that there should afterwards be returned to them $30 for each $100 advanced. The chief of the robbers was Chan Ta-fi.

Having secured this capital from accused the witness proceeded to Hupeh and spotted the house of a wealthy Chinese in the Paoliwan village. He returned to Shanghai and saw accused, and they provided six revolvers and some bombs for the expedition. The gang was composed of twenty men, besides the accused, who remained in Shanghai. The house was robbed, a very big booty being secured worth several thousand dollars.

The gang, he said, returned to Shanghai and went to 538, Chengtu Road, and in the presence of the accused the booty was divided. The evidence would show that Chan Ta-fi got back $60 for the $200 advanced by accused and took as his share of the plunder one bundle of gold leaves. The remainder was divided into 21 shares of $140 each for the rest of the gang. The witness counsel had referred to was caught at Woochang with other members of the gang and sentenced.

Another Big Swindle

Three Chinese shopkeepers were brought before the Mixed Court, yesterday, on a charge that they had conducted a gigantic swindle of merchants by means of bogus bank orders. The men were Waung Tsok-tsing, Sung Mow-tsa and Tsing Ping-nyi. The charges against these three took up seven full pages of the court records. All the counts are the same but there are 41 merchants bringing the action.

The complainants are silk merchants. It is alleged that the prisoners swindled them out of about $7,000. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the prosecution. Mr. S. Fessenden appeared for the first accused and Mr. Godfrey for the landlord of the building involved. No evidence was heard yesterday, the case being remanded for a special hearing today.

News at a Glance

Kercsene in Germany is expected to be sold soon under a system of oil cards similar to the bread cards.

Britain has imprisoned 2,800 vessels, 6,500,000 tons, belonging to Germany and Austria, and 222 ships, 133,000 tons, belonging to Turkey. Russia's mercantile marine, 1,254 ships, of more than 1,000,000 tons, is imprisoned, or nearly, so owing to conditions in the Baltic and Black seas.

Japan has furnished 3,000,000 rifles to Russia since the war began and has also furnished ammunition for three months' use of these weapons. Japan has also contracted to furnish Russia 3,000,000 shells for heavy artillery, the War Office to distribute the contract among private manufacturers.

Fortresses conquered by the Central Empires, thus far, number 40. Five are in Belgium, 12 in France, 15 in Russia, and eight in Servia. Among them were some that were counted the strongest in the world, such as Antwerp and Brest-Litovsk.

Thirty old Masters, formerly of the collection of the late Count Galmitcheff Koutousoff, secretary to the Dowager Czarina of Russia, and now at New York, are offered for sale, proceeds to be used to buy tools with which to make munitions of war. Collection is said to be valued at $1,000,000.

Ninety wounded soldiers were endangered by a fire in a Paris department store building, part of which was in use as a temporary hospital. They were safely removed by firemen.

The biggest shipment of salmon ever carried from the Pacific northwest has arrived at Chicago. Twenty-seven carloads comprised the lot, and all but two of these were delivered to Eastern lines for transportation to the Atlantic seaboard. The shipment was said to weigh 2,200,000 pounds.

An unprecedented demand for coin with which to make up the payrolls of munition plants and other industrial establishments, has kept the employees of the Philadelphia mint working overtime for six weeks. Supt. Joyce today estimated the output at $600,000 a day.

Siccawei Weather Report

3.—The typhoon of the Philippines advances towards W.N.W.; Manila reports that it is filling up gradually. Anticyclone in Northern China. Very variable breezes along all our coasts.

4.—Weather fine, dry and rather mild at Shanghai. Moderate N.E. breezes. The pressure is rising.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, January 4, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bat. at Centg., mm.	769 41	773 18
,, ,, Ienes	30 29	30.44
Variation n m. for 24 h	†2.33	†4 24
Variation n m. for 12 h	†1 88	†3 87
Wind { Direction	ENE	NE
Wind { Kilom per hour	15	28
Wind { Miles	9 3	17 4
Temperature { Cen	5°8	9°9
Temperature { Fahr	42 4	49 8
Humidity: sc	91	68
Nebulosity: 0-10	4	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPER,
TRANSIT THEODOLITES,
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PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
ABNEY LEVELS,
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LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

WALTER DUNN & Co.
29, Kiangse Road.
Telephone No. 805.

Rosenstock's Commercial Directory of China and Manila

(Established 1902, Published Annually)

Contains a complete Classified List of Importers and principal Firms in the Territory covered, a Directory of Foreign Residents, Municipal Officers, Government Officials, Public & Private Schools, Missions & other Associations,

TOGETHER WITH

An Annual Trade Report & Gazetteer of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

Information for 1916 Edition received up to January 15th

Publication Office: 3, Canton Road, Shanghai.

8263

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4 45	14 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4 55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.2
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1 04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr	0 54	12 26
15 36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22. 0	10 02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7 40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	9.15	2.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 24		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14 18
18.02	17.07	641	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6 50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7 00	15 04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18 11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08 14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15 10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00 13 3

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a m.	7 Coolie Goods a m.	9 Express p m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 0	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7 44	8.45	: 55	3.50	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7 55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3 01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8 18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	8.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	8 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M	A M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.05	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.10		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.30		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12 56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8 07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	9.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		6.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.				..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.33	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.58	
dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.59
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.20	11.30	5.50		4.20		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers

SALESROOMS
In 134-135A, Szechuen Road
TELEPHONE: 2653

Personal attention given to **House Auctions**

A/c of Sales rendered within **3 Days of Sales.**

Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our Sale.

Terms on Application.

Municipal Notification.

No. 2344

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on Thursday, January 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmaster, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School for examination and admission on Wednesday, January 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—Upper School, for a day of 6 hours, $12; Lower School, for a day of 4½ hours, $8; Kindergarten, for a day of 3 hours, $5.

Extra Subjects:—

Piano	$5
Shorthand	2
Chinese	1

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent., and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33⅓ per cent., will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 3, 1916.

Municipal Notification.

No. 2345

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE School will re open on Thursday, January 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmistress, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School (28 Boone Road) for examination and admission on Wednesday January 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—Upper School.

Children over 10 years	$12
Children under 10 years	8
Lower School	8
Kindergarten	5

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent., and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33⅓ per cent., will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary,

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 3, 1916.
8304-J-6

THE SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 6th to Monday the 10th day of January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.
8272

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

LARGE, AIRY, COMFORTABLE FLAT FOR RENT

in heart of city

We have for rent, from Febr. 1st, the second floor of 73, Szechuen Road, at present undergoing alterations and redecoration. This apartment is large, airy, and one of the most comfortable in the downtown district. Long lease if desired. The rent is reasonable.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
25, Kiangse Road
Telephone No. 2021

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914)

The Public are hereby notified that the third payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 31st of December of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:—

1. The date when the payment of interest begins:

31st December, 1915.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

a. All Magistrates' Yamens.
b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.
d. All Maritime Customs Offices.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of $1,000 Bonds and of $10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in terms of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

8214

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Says Little Ampere:
NO DANGER of ever having things go wrong if you put your storage battery in our care.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
If your battery is a Willard, we'll inspect it free

The Chinese Telegraph Administration

WIRELESS SERVICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that the Administration's new **Wireless Telegraph Station** at **Foochow** will be open for general public correspondence with ships at sea on and after the 1st of January, 1916.

With regard to the handling of radiotelegrams the Station is governed by the Rules of the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1912 and the Service Regulations appertaining thereto.

The rates applicable to wireless messages may be obtained on application to the Telegraph Office,

The entire charge for wireless messages must be collected from the Senders.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the following information is supplied —

Name:	FOOCHOW
Nationality:	Chinese
Geographical position: Longitude	119° 18' E.
Latitude	26° 7' N.
Call Signal:	XOW
Normal Range in Nautical miles:	650 by day; 1300 by night
Radiotelegraphic System used with the nature of transmitting system:	"Telefunken" singing quenched spark; 5 K.W. in the antenna.
Wave-lengths in metres:	600, 1200, 1600, 2100.
Nature of Service performed:	Public radiotelegraphic service with Ship Stations and other Coast Stations in China.
Working Hours (China Coast time, 8 hours East of Greenwich):	8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Coast Charges: per word	Frc. 0.50

N.B.—The promptest attention to call is ensured by the ships using a sending wave-length of 600 metres.

Shanghai, 5th January, 1916.

T. K. TOW,
Manager.
8316

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新瀛西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.
7923

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Special Announcement

The public and all the money shops are hereby notified that the following Chinese money-shop cheques of Fong Shun (豐順), drawn by the undersigned, dated January 9th inst., have been lost:

No. 7750, $50, No. 7751, $50, No. 7752, $50, and No. 7753, $50, they are to be declared null and void.

KWANG TEH SHEN
(廣得勝)
January 4th

NOTICE

Private Day and Boarding School

31 and 32 Quinsan Road

Re-opens for the Winter term on Wednesday, January 5, 1916, at 9 a.m.

Martha W. JEWELL,
Principal.
8301-J-5

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with]

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.
6872

Mr. Gunther Friedrichs, deceased

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. Guenther Friedrichs who died at Shanghai on the 1st January, 1916, are requested to send particulars of same to Mr. J. M. P. Hermanns, c-o Casella-Shanghai, who has been appointed official Administrator of the estate, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment of the amounts due by them to the aforesaid Administrator.

Shanghai, 3rd January, 1916,
Imperial German Consulate General.
8317

Shanghai High School and Kindergarten,

88, Avenue Road

THE First Term of the year 1916 will commence on Wednesday, January 5, 1916, at 9 a.m. Applications for admission of new pupils should be made to the Head Mistress, Miss J. Fraser, B.A., addressed to 88, Avenue Road, or to the Honorary Secretary, who will be pleased to furnish any further information.

A. H. MANCELL,
Hon. Secretary.
8320

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

BANK HOLIDAYS 1916

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1916.

2 days New Year. Saturday and Monday, 1st and 3rd January.

4 days China New Year. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February.

3 days Easter. Friday, Saturday and Monday, 21st, 22nd and 24th April.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival. Monday, 5th June.

1 day Whit-Monday, Monday, 12th June.

2 days Summer Holiday, Saturday and Monday, 1st and 3rd July.

1 day Autumn Holiday. Monday 7th August.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival. Tuesday 12th September.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic. Tuesday, 10th October.

2 days Christmas. Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th December.

By order of the Committee,

L. E. CANNING,
Secretary.
8249

FOR SALE

If you have an old **SEWING MACHINE** of **any make,** and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,
Sales Department,
'Phone 2736. P. 474, Nanking Road, and 21a, Haining Road
8271-J-7

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, houses containing four rooms. Monthly rental $28. Apply to M., 26, East Yuhang Road.
8315-J-11

TO LET, from January 15th, half house (flat) consisting of two delightfully large rooms, reception hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and garage, situated on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.
8303-J-8

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.
T.F.

Classified Advertisements

1 cent. a Word (Minimum Charge 20 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.
1251 **Telephone 3482**

23, North Szechuen Road. Well-furnished rooms to let, large and small, excellent table. Moderate price.
8309-J-11

AN OPPORTUNITY to bachelors is afforded by board and residence in a flat situated in an exceptionally central, quiet, and select location. Rates—$90, $100, and $110. Apply to Box No. 70, THE CHINA PRESS.
8314-J-7

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.
8265-J-31

IN Hongkew mobliert zu vermiethen schoues Frontzimmer mit verandah und anliegenden badezimmer. Apply to Box 53, TH CHINA PRESS.
8270-J-6

Nos. 8, 9 and 11 Quinsan Gardens. Swiss Establishment, nice comfortable rooms to let. Telephone 1946.
8160-J-5

DANCING

DANCING. Experienced teacher will give lessons in Waltz, Hesitation Waltz, One-step, Two-step, and Fox Trot. Select evening classes being formed. Apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.
8302-J-9

YOUNG PROFESSOR of Irish, Morris, and Highland dancing wants schools and pupils, evenings. Will also exchange for lessons in French. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.
8261-J-6

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
8278 J. 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
1282

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, Chinese clerk with knowledge of accounts, must be quick at figures; good references. Apply in own handwriting, to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.
8308

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a Portuguese, as a clerk or general office assistant. Hard worker; can type fairly. No objection to outport. Moderate salary to start. Please apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.
8312-J-11

BOOKKEEPER (neutral) with thorough knowledge of shipping, insurance, codes, etc. First-class references. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.
8313-J-12

INSURANCE clerk desires extra work after office hours, knowledge of shipping, Customs work, Typewriting work can be done at home or any place required. Moderate charge. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.
8306-J-6

WANTED by a Chinese, position as an invoice clerk; has good experience in typewriting and general office work. Salary no object. Please apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS
8299-J-6

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese Gentleman with experience as Store-keeper, Godown-keeper, or Time-keeper. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.
T.F.

HOUSES WANTED

4 or 5-roomed (furnished or unfurnished) house, Wanted from 1st of February. State full particulars to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.
8321-J-6

WANTED, a six or seven-roomed, furnished or unfurnished house; preferably Western district. Apply, stating rent, to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.
8300-J-9

WANTED, a four-roomed house in Western district. State price and particulars to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.
8307-J-8

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS IN DANISH wanted by lady. States terms to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.
8319-J-11

GERMAN LESSONS given to Chinese pupils by experienced German teacher, at moderate terms. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.
8310-J-5

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST. Card-case, containing owner's cards and unused part of ticket Manila to San Francisco. Return to owner at Kalee Hotel and receive reward.
8293-J-5

Exchange and Mart

WANTED TO KNOW, who is the agent for, or is selling, the Petroleum Cooking Stove "Svea." Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.
8321-J-5

WANTED TO BUY, a complete cyclopoedia of Law and Procedure, second-hand but in good condition. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.
8305-J-6

TWO DACHSHUNDS (puppies), purest breed for sale. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.
8318-J-7

FOR SALE, a pair of thoroughbred Japanese pups (Nagoya Chins); male, seven months old, female six months. Reasonable price for the pair. To be seen at 35, Boone Road.
8294-J-9